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SPECIAL
FALL CATALOG
For TRUCKERS and FARMERS

An Encyclopedia as Concerning
SOUND SEEDS
For FALL and WINTER PLANTING

1916



N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

849 Broad Street

AUGUSTA, GA.

Wholesale Warehouse on Georgia Railroad, on Railroad Avenue



Fulghum Oats

Field in which this Photo was taken made over 100 bushels to the acre. (See description Page 3)



Burr Clover

We Recommend and Sell

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

To Inoculate Your
Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches and all
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Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated
Photographed on same scale. Plant on left
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WHITE CLOVER
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Mammoth Clover

Burr Clover
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COW PEAS
SOY BEANS
CANADA FIELD PEAS
PEANUTS

VETCH
Horse Beans
Velvet Beans
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349 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia

SPIRIT OF THE SOIL—A new London book, price \$1.25 postpaid, concerning sensational and marvelous results of plant life as produced by bacteria in a peat environment, together with other chapters as regards conceptions of chemistry in relation to soil. Highly scientific, yet sensational and startling.

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Whether you are a new customer or a patron of years' standing, we assure you of our earnest co-operation to satisfy you, to keep you satisfied and to retain you as a permanent buyer of "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS."

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Every lot of seeds that we receive is given a careful germinating test to enable us to ascertain its vitality. If any are found low in vitality they are destroyed or used for stock feed. The packets we put up contain seeds of the same good quality as those sold in larger quantities.

We try new varieties before we list them to the public. Many are offered to us each year, but few of them pass the critical tests which we give them. You may feel assured that the sorts listed in this catalog have good qualities that recommend them.

In looking through this catalog keep in mind the fact that "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS" are especially selected for the South. Large numbers of varied types of seed brought in from the North and West, where shorter and different seasons obtain, are wholly unfitted for the South; and only means disaster to the Southern Grower who plants them.

We thank our customers for their patronage in the past and hope for a continuance of same in the future, and those who have never dealt with us before we assure you that a trial order will be greatly appreciated and promise to use our very best endeavor to give satisfaction in every respect.

An Agricultural Encyclopedia—Your farm and garden will be greatly benefitted if you will read this catalog from cover to cover. This book is an agricultural encyclopedia, "and points a thousand ways for agri culture Hang it up for reference.

Agricultural Paper Subscriptions—For cash—taken by us at Publishers' yearly prices for following Weeklies, Semi-Monthlies, and Monthlies. **Southern Cultivator** (Ga.) (S.-M.) \$1; **Florida Grower** (W.) \$1.50; **So. Planter** (Va.) (M.), 50c; **Progressive Farmer** (N. C.) (W.), \$1; **So. Agriculturist** (Tenn.) (S.-M.), 50c; **So. Fruit Grower** (Tenn.) (M.), 50c; three years \$1; also **Sunday Augusta Chronicle** (W.), which contains "N. L. Willet's Weekly Letter" (so widely read), \$1 per year; **Country Gentleman** (W.), \$1; **So. Ruralist** (S.-M.), 50c; **Hoard's Dairyman** (W.), \$1; **Breeders Gazette** (W.), \$1. Join through us, Nat'l Agl. Soc. (new), James Wilson (former Sec. Agl.), President; membership fee annual \$2.00; and this membership gives you free, two excellent monthly journals—the **Agricultural Digest**, and **The Field** (for stock breeding.) We also sell **AGRICULTURAL BOOKS**. Tell us your subject interested in, and your maximum price, and we will quote title and author.

Respectfully yours,

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

Augusta, Ga.

Aug. 15, 1916

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N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

1916—Fall Catalog—1916

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

The Prices Quoted in the Catalogue are Net—We offer no premiums, discounts or gratuities. This list cancels all previous quotations.

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We must decline sending goods C. O. D. unless 25 per cent of their value accompanies the order. We do not ship plants C. O. D.

Accounts—Parties having no account with us—who order goods without remittance—must furnish satisfactory references. Augusta reference preferred on account of the shorter delay pending investigation.

We Forward as Customers Directs—By express, freight or parcel post. When no shipping instructions are given we send according to our judgment.

We Deliver Free—By express, parcel post or freight, our option to any express office, postoffice and freight station in the United States, all Vegetables and Flower seed sold by the packet, ounce, and up to 1/4 lb. Purchasers pay transportation on one pound, pints, quarts, pecks, half-bushel, etc. If these are wanted sent by parcel post add postage as noted below.

We do not Guarantee Safe Delivery by parcel post unless sufficient postage is sent to insure, which is only five cents on packages amounting to \$25.00, as packages lost by mail we cannot be responsible for, or make claim unless insured.

Special Express Rates—We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds we can, in most cases, ship by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents.

Note—The prices quoted in this catalogue are those ruling at time it is printed. All Garden seed, and especially Field Seed, such as Grains, Clovers, and Vetches, etc., are liable to fluctuate in price, depending on market conditions and supplies. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

Premiums—We give no premiums, save quality of our goods.

Errors in the Filling of Orders—We use the greatest care in filling, checking and packing orders. Should anything be accidentally omitted we will promptly forward same when advised. Keep a duplicate copy of your order for comparison.

No Warranty—Our seeds are grown by careful growers; tested by us for germination, and examined for merchantableness. We allow ten days to purchasers, after arrival of seeds, for examination, and germination test, by them. If unsatisfactory, return seed immediately and we will refund money. We will not be responsible for seeds after this ten days limit. We make no guarantee as to type, or germination, or field out-turn, and will not be liable for same. If seeds are not accepted on these terms, return at once.

Germination Test—Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination.

Carussus Seed Tester—50c postpaid, a metal box with one hundred compartments with supplies and moisture to germinate seed without further attention.

CUSTOMERS PLASE NOTICE

If Goods Are Wanted by Parcel Post, Postage Must Be Added as per Table Below Except for Those We Offer to Deliver Free as Above.

Regarding Domestic Parcel Post within the United States and Possessions—which now includes Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots.

For all merchandise available by Parcel Post offered in this catalog see the opposite **Parcel Post table**, so that extra for postage can be remitted according to Zone distances as below.

Weight Limit. The weight limit within the Local, 1st and 2nd Zones is now fifty (50) pounds, within the other Zones the weight limit is twenty (20) pounds and the size limit seventy-two inches (72) for combined length and largest girth.

For small packages, weighing 4 ounces or less, a special rate of 1c per ounce or fraction is provided covering all zones. A package weighing over 4 ounces and not more than 16 ounces is charged at the "First Pound" rate.

Important. In remitting postage always add it to the foot of the order as a separate item—this will help to avoid mistakes.

The local postmaster will inform you what zone you are in from Augusta and you can add for postage accordingly, or any geography showing scale of miles will give you your distance from Augusta for zone determination.

WEIGHT	1st ZONE		ZONES							
	LOCAL RATE	ZONE RATE (50 LB.)	2d 150 M.	3d 300 M.	4th 600 M.	5th 1000 M.	6th 1400 M.	7th 1800 M.	8th 2200 M.	9th 2600 M.
1 pound	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.14
2 pounds	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24	.28
3 pounds	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36	.42
4 pounds	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48	.56
5 pounds	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60	.70
6 pounds	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72	.84
7 pounds	.08	.11	.11	.19	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84	.98
8 pounds	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96	1.12
9 pounds	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08	1.26
10 pounds	.10	.14	.14	.24	.40	.62	.81	1.00	1.20	1.40
11 pounds	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32	1.54
12 pounds	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44	1.68
13 pounds	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.58	1.86
14 pounds	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68	1.96
15 pounds	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.50	1.80	2.10
16 pounds	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.28	1.61	1.92	2.24
17 pounds	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04	2.38
18 pounds	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16	2.52
19 pounds	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28	2.66
20 pounds	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40	2.80
21 pounds	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.50	2.90
22 pounds	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.60	3.00
23 pounds	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.70	3.10
24 pounds	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.80	3.20
25 pounds	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	2.90	3.30
26 pounds	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.00	3.40
27 pounds	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.10	3.50
28 pounds	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.20	3.60
29 pounds	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.30	3.70
30 pounds	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.40	3.80
31 pounds	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.50	3.90
32 pounds	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.60	4.00
33 pounds	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.70	4.10
34 pounds	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	3.80	4.20
35 pounds	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	3.90	4.30
36 pounds	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.00	4.40
37 pounds	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.10	4.50
38 pounds	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.20	4.60
39 pounds	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.30	4.70
40 pounds	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.40	4.80
41 pounds	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.50	4.90
42 pounds	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	4.60	5.00
43 pounds	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	4.70	5.10
44 pounds	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	4.80	5.20
45 pounds	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	4.90	5.30
46 pounds	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.00	5.40
47 pounds	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.10	5.50
48 pounds	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.20	5.60
49 pounds	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.30	5.70
50 pounds	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	5.40	5.80

Parcel Post also to the following points, considered as of the 8th Zone

Alaska Cuba
Canada Guam
Canal Zone Hawaiian Islands
Mexico Philippine Islands
Republic of Panama
Pago-Pago, Tutuila Island
Tau - - Manua Island
U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China



GRAINS

For Fall and Winter Planting

Our Electric Seed Cleaner

Willet's Seeds of Oats, Grains, etc., are run through our new large Electric Power Seed Cleaners (the only ones in Augusta) that marvelously fan, clean and separate; takes out all weed seeds, inferior, small, runty seeds, and trash. A hand machine runs with irregular power and gives irregular weight seeds. It would amaze you to see the obnoxious refuse we clean from ten bushels of oats! Willet's Seeds, Oats, etc., are worth double the usual farmer's stocks or grocer's trade stocks, which contain the above adulterations. Remember that one weed stalk threshes out in a Grain Thresher 1,000 to 30,000 weed seeds; and that all runty seeds must make runty crops! Willet's Seeds come to you doubly attested. You have first the grower's approval, and second our own re-examination and re-approval.

Barley

Georgia Bearded Barley. (Forty-eight pounds per bushel.) Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage, strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. For fall, winter and spring grazing, it stools out more and is therefore better than wheat or rye. When cut for hay cut before it is fully bearded out. Barley hay cures well and is superior in feed nutrients to timothy hay. Barley is easily grown, and it can be grazed through winter and spring and yet can be cut when allowed to grow, several weeks before wheat. It does well when seeded in corn and cotton rows as a cover crop. Barley grain yield per acre is $26\frac{6}{10}$ bushels per acre average, while wheat is $16\frac{1}{2}$ bushels and rye is $16\frac{8}{10}$. It is almost as much as oats, which average 32 bushels.

Bearded Barley for hogging, plant October and November, broadcast one bushel. Begin feeding when six inches high. Feed from December to April. Price: 1 pk., 50c; 1 bu., \$1.60; 5 to 10, \$1.40.

Georgia Beardless Barley. Introduced into the South by us, and south of Ohio we are the largest handlers. (48 pounds to bushel.) Sow in August and cut in October, or sow

for spring use February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing. Can be planted for fall grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February, and can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last, waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; heads are six rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Furnishes all winter good grazing and then runs up when cattle are taken off, and makes crop for hay when hay is scarce, or crop can be cut and saved for seed purposes. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre.

Good plan is to plant in fall, a combination of one bushel of Beardless, 24 pounds of Vetch and one bushel of Rye. Cut Beardless in 60 to 75 days. Cut your Rye early next year and in early May your Vetch will be ready. Dairymen at August use this plan largely. Pk. 75 cts., bu. \$2, 5 bu. \$1.85, 10 bu. \$1.75 per bu.

Seed Oats

Culture. Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats, by all means, should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter killed. Our Georgia fall sown oats, however, are less liable to be killed than the spring sown Texas and Oklahoma. There is no nutriment whatever in dried oat straw, and in two bundles of oats, as usually fed, there is not one-half a cupful of grain. Hay oats, therefore should be cut in a green and not a yellow state; later cutting is fallacious and wasteful. A deep sprout drill will protect Oats as against spring drought. Oats for hogging purposes, plant October and

November, broadcast two bushels. Begin feeding when six inches high. Graze from January to March. Kansas and Northern oats largely sold, because cheap, are not good seed oats here.

Willet's Oat Cleaning Machinery. Electric power, takes out 10 per cent worthless seed and trash. Operation costs us 10c per bushel. Increases oat germination 10 per cent; removes all runty, lightweight and weed seeds runty seeds make runty crops). Result is clean, homogeneous seed, all same size and weight, and always worth double farmers' and grocers' uncleaned stock and 50 per cent more than hand-cleaned stocks, because hand machinery runs irregularly.

FULGHUM OATS (Recleaned)

Our Mr. Willet was the first man, six years ago, to write in the press, as concerning and to exploit Fulghum Oats. Leading advertisers today, of this oat, secured their seed of us. We have the same seed now. They are practically pedigreed seed and are absolutely pure. Our seed are fanned, cleaned, and separated in our Big Electric Seed Cleaning Machine and are free from weed seeds, all immature runty seeds and trash—such seeds as cannot be had from farmers or usual grocery trade oats. Our oats, as cleaned, are worth double to you the uncleaned seed.

This oat originated near Augusta, as a sporadic stalk. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high. The

grains and stalks are as large as Appler and are double the size of Texas grains. It is sturdy in habit and not apt to blow down. Matures evenly and has a long drought-resisting tap root. Its strong forte is its **Earliness**. It is about two weeks earlier than Appler and three weeks earlier than Texas, and is as early, as the light, thin, unsatisfactory Spring "Burt" Oat. Ready for feed April 25th, or off the land May 10th. In upper South Carolina Fulghums matured May 18th, 1914, and Applers June 10th. This **earliness** affords early spring feeding and gives to the farmer opportunity that is invaluable for the earlier planting of cottons,



OATS—(Continued)

corn, cow peas, soys, velvet beans, sorghums, potatoes, etc. This work can't be done with Appler until June. Its fall growth is rapid and affords quick grazing. While the terrific drought, spring 1914 and 1915 and 1916 cut short badly Appler and Texas Oats, this extra earliness of the Fulghum Oat saved them and gave big yields. W. E. P. says, May 10. "Am harvesting 75 to 80 bushels of Fulghum per acre." J. G. D. says: "Made 132 bushels Fulghums on one acre, and on 22 acres averaged 80 bushels per acre. Used no fertilizer, but followed after a fine inoculated pea vine crop turned under."

An Augusta party, 1913, made in Appler 50 bushels to the acre, while he made 72 bushels of Fulghum Oats.

Rust Proof. This Oat, as per our experience, is absolutely **rust proof** and is more so than Appler or Texas.

Cold Resistant. Never cold killed. Have planted December 20th, and while January 14th the thermometer went to 16 degrees and while in March there was a freeze when the oats were in boots, yet we made 66 bushels per acre. In Virginia stood eight degrees below zero thermometer, made fine crop and then fine volunteer crop. In Missouri withstood 16 degrees below zero in winter; were cut in June and made thirty bushels more per acre than any other Spring Oat. The hulls are so stiff that they do not rot, and lying in the ground make more and better "volunteer" oats than any other oats.

Beardless. This Oat is quite beardless and drills in the machine better than Appler or Texas. Fulghums thresh 25 per cent easier than the bearded oats. The Fulghum Oats run through the drill (one bushel on rich soil per acre, and two bushels on sandy lands) with absolute accuracy. Being entirely beardless Fulghum are as safe for horse feeding as clipped oats.

The Georgia Agricultural College says: "Among the great variety of oats as tested Fulghum Oats are maturing earliest of all and with great promise of yields. Earliness is being emphasized for the reason that the earlier cow peas can follow oats, the greater amount of pea vine hay can be harvested. In spring, 1913, a Washington Government Agency came to Augusta and looked over the August FULGHUM Oat fields and reported that these oats were the best of all of our Rust Proof Oats. **Recleaned.** We repeat, that our Oat seeds are fanned of trash, cleaned of weed seeds and separated—the little oats being thrown out and the big ones retained. Why plant oats from the thresher full of weed seeds, chaff and runty inferior oats? In a comparative test, this year, of

our Machine Cleaned Fulghum with the uncleaned Appler and Texas Rust Proof Oats, our Fulghum doubled the yield of Appler and trebled that of Texas. One large grower, 1914, averaged 66 bushels of FULGHUM—making 985 bushels on 15 acres. Planted in Virginia, 1913, in the spring along with Burt Oats, FULGHUM matured quicker than the Burt Oats and made considerably larger crops. Our Refanned Fulghum have tested as high as 98 per cent germination, while unfanned farmer's oats frequently don't germinate over 85 per cent. This refanning is worth to you 100 per cent in value as opposed to uncleaned oats. Fulghums being earlier, can be planted later than Applers, and yet make a crop.

Our FULGHUM Oats, too come to you **doubly attested**, for we give them a thorough complete re-examination. 10 per cent to 20 per cent of the Fulghum Oats offered us by growers, we find to be badly mixed with bearded Appler Oats. 1 bu. \$1.50, 5 to 10 bu. \$1.25, 25 to 50 bu. \$1.15 per bu. Get prices on larger amounts—car lots a specialty.

Georgia Appler Oats. (32 pounds to bushel.) Refanned and re-cleaned by our fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. Fall sown. We are large Georgia growing contractors. One of the finest oats, according to the Georgia Experiment Station, in the South. Rust proof; harder than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about 10 days earlier than native rust proof; and week or 10 days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Much of our Augusta Appler oats, 1914, though they had no rain for three months on them, turned out 4½ feet high, and a large amount of heads measured in length, 24 inches. A length of 18 inches was a most ordinary and common length. Georgia Ep. Station says about 10 to 15 per cent better straw and oats than Native Rust Proof Oats. One-third larger than Western Rust Proof Oats and with far less immature oats and waste. Give far better yields than Kansas and Oklahoma Red Oats, which, though cheaper, are not a good investment for Southern planting.

Agr. College, Athens, Ga., made six year average 67 bushels per acre. Even though you grow Fulghums as your main crop, you should grow also some later oats in order to distribute better the labor proposition in the matter of harvesting. By all means grow two oat crops—one early and one late. 1 bu. \$1.10, 5 to 10 bu. 95¢; 25 to 50 bu. 90¢. Get price in large amounts.



Georgia Fulghum Oats.

OATS—(Continued)

Georgia Bancroft Oats. Refanned and re-cleaned by our fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. Like the Appler, this oat is an improvement over the Texas Rust Proof. Very little difference in these two oats, namely, Appler and Bancroft. Very much heavier oat than the Texas. Bancroft may have a trifle more beard than has Appler. Some black oats to be found in all samples of Bancroft that we have ever seen. It is rust proof and prolific. One party near Augusta with 4 acres last year, made 90 bushels to the acre. Very little choice between the Appler and the Bancroft. They are both improvements over Native Georgia Rust proof oats, and Texas and Oklahoma Rust Proof oats. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Bancroft, reports his average as being 50 bushels per acre. 1 bu. \$1.10, 5 to 10 bu. 95c, 25 to 50 bu. 90c.

The Famous Hundred Bushel Oats. Refanned and re-cleaned by our fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. The originator claims the most prolific oat known. This oat is quite an improvement over the Native Rust Oat, and very similar to the Appler. A very heavy, bearded oat, prolific; has often yielded from 60 to 75 bushels per acre on an average crop. The Agricultural College, Athens, Ga., however, in their six years test, gives a much better outturn per acre on Applers than they did with the Hundred Bushel Oat. 1 bu. \$1.10, 5 to 10 bu. 95c, 25 to 50 bu. 90c.

Georgia Burt Oats. These are practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust

Proof. Kansas and Middle West grown seed no good. This was the earliest oat known before the introduction of the Fulghum. Bu. \$1, 5 bu. at 90c, 10 bu. at 85c per bu. Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Turf, or Grazing Oats. (Known as Virginia Gray Winter.) Do not resemble oat till they head; look like rye, and look too, like Orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. Can be winter grazed, and afterwards will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than Rust Proof oats—allows you to get two or three oat crops with different maturing times. These oats are popular and widely used further north. We've sold them for many years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them. Forty to sixty bushels per acre; dark gray in color, with a stripe, making a good growth before winter, and thus gives an excellent grazing in fall and winter, without injuring in anywise a later grain crop from the field. They turf or stool in a remarkable manner, and soon spread over the ground with a thick, heavy growth. The hardest of oats. Bu. \$1.10, 5 bu. 95c, 10 bu. 90c per bu.

Get prices in large amounts.

Genuine Texas Rust Proof Oats. These oats offered are the best type of true Texas oats that we are able to buy and these come from growers that take care not to get their seed mixed with Johnson Grass or other obnoxious and foreign seed. We are large jobbers of fancy Texas oats; but it must be known that Texas oats are late oats. They are small in size, and the loss through their heavy beard is large, and often times, as sold on the general market, they come from Kansas and are spring grown, and are therefore not cold-resistant. Large amounts of these Kansas oats are sold for Texas oats. Bu. \$1.00, 5 bu. 85c, 10 bu. 75c per bu.

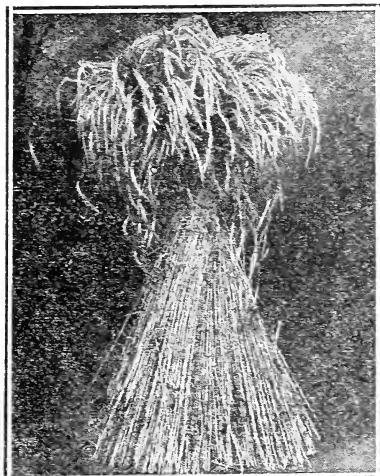
Get prices in large amounts.

Rye

Native Georgia Black Rye. Winter grown. (See cut.) (56 lbs. to bu.) It stools heavily; can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green; has made 10 tons green food per acre in five months. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, is slow growing and is not so good here. We do not handle Northern rye, nor Virginia nor Tennessee. It is a different type of rye. Their rye is called "White Rye"; our Georgia fall sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre or for seed one-half bushel; or on rich land for grazing one and a half bushels. We usually plant here in September, commence grazing in December and keep it up until late in April. Sow for hog purposes from September 10th to November 1st, one bushel, together with Crimson Clover. Graze December 1st to April 15th or plant rye for hogging October and November, broadcast three pecks. Begin feeding when six inches high. Feed from January to April. Rye can be planted for late fall and winter grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Sometimes in certain seasons and on certain soils the very best Southern Ryes will trail. The cause is unknown thought in most cases this rye comes up out of the trail in the spring time. We have never known, however, Abruzzi Rye under any conditions to trail.

Many Rye growers here put in half bushel of Rye to the acre in October, in all their cotton middles; graze it during the winter and turn under in early spring. This makes

an excellent cover crop and keeps land from washing. Many North Georgia Rye sellers sell Cincinnati, O., rye and Tennessee rye spring grown, as "Georgia Rye." Our rye



Native Georgia Rye.



RYE—(Continued)

comes from level lands, not mountainous. Rye grows well on poor lands, and gives early green feed, and makes a good hay if cut before headed out. Some of the largest horse collar manufacturers in America are in North Georgia and they use exclusively rye straw. Rye and vetch mixed, for hay or turning under, are fine. Rye has peculiar and fine qualities for land manuring as turned under. 1 pk. 65c, 1 bu. \$2.00, 5 to 10 bu. \$1.75. Get prices in large amounts.



Abruzzi Rye.

Abruzzi Rye. (Italian.) (See cut.) Introduced by U. S. Agr. Seed are 25 per cent larger, less elongated and fatter than native rye, and have a bluish cast. A tremendous yielder of grain and forage, two to three times as much as ordinary rye. Best rye known for grazing, cover crop or seed purposes. Comes much earlier than other ryes. Stools heavier, makes double the seed and forage on them as made by other ryes. Agt. Dept. Bul. 336 says quality grain better and tallest Rye yet tested. In big demand in the past two years for grazing and for fall and winter cover crop in cotton mid-dies—½ bushel per acre. In great demand. Abruzzi rye and Brabham peas furnish an almost complete all-the-year

proposition for hogs for hogging. Abruzzi made, 1914 at Augusta, 35 bushels per acre.

An Augusta Grower who made five hundred bushels of Abruzzi rye this year reports that in many cases fifteen stools per seed, each stool or stem carrying eight-inch seed heads and averaging for him per acre 25 to 30 bushels.

Grows upright and never known to trail. Grows six feet with a six-inch head. Makes 20 to 30 bushels per acre; Clemson averaged on large area 22½ bushels; one grower made, 1915, 800 bushels in South Carolina and averaged 30 bushels. Has made 52 bushels. Doubles easily in seed yield all other ryes. Will supplant all other ryes because comes off quicker in fall and spring; stools more and doubles hay and seed out-turn of other ryes and suffers less in spring droughts. Is worth to grower \$1 a bushel more than other ryes. Plowed under in April as sown in October makes a world of humus. Its earliness saves it from spring drought. Planted here in March, headed out full by May 10. Planted here April 1st, grew 4½ feet, gathered 17 bushels per acre June 10. 1 pk. 90c, 1 bu. \$3, 5 to 10 bu. \$2.85.

Beech Island Rye (or Killingsworth). There are many farmers who believe that a rye grown below the latitude of Augusta, is more liable to grow tall and never trail than rye grown in middle Georgia. As Georgia rye seeds more heavily than Beech Island grown rye, we are compelled to get a larger price for this latter type, which we have always called "Beech Island." So often has northern rye been substituted for Georgia rye that even at the higher price this Beech Island has today a good sale. We planted this rye this past year at the same time alongside of Maryland grown rye, and the Beech Island came forward two months earlier. Beech Island rye is supposed to be the tallest of all ryes. Our growers only realize about ten bushels grain per acre on this rye. 1 pk. 75c, 1 bu. \$2.50, 5 to 10 bu. \$2.40.

Get prices in large amounts.

Wheats

We sell tremendous amounts of Wheat and our stock can be relied upon for this section. The varieties we list are those that have given best results here, after tests for a number of years. We advise farmers in this section to plant more Wheat; and believe, if each farmer would put in at least a small acreage each year, they would find it quite profitable. One hundred times more wheat was made spring 1915 in this portion of the South than in 20 years. It has proved a profitable crop, and many new wheat mills have been built. The Southern crop comes in before the Northern crop, and brings a good price from local mills.

Culture. Plant one to two bushels to acre. Can be successfully planted from the middle of October to the middle of January, in this section. Quite valuable to plant with Vetch to be cut for hay, both maturing at the same time. Cut wheat for hay when in the milk or soft dough.

Some Points About Growing. The explanation for the small yield usually reported in the South can usually be traced to the deficiency in the soil of vegetable matter and the absence of sufficient nitrogen and phosphoric acid, more to this than to an improper method of land preparation, although the latter is highly important. The Southern farmer has the ideal fertilizer for wheat in the common cow pea, and no other fertilizer is as economical. After a crop of cow peas a good fertilizer, and alone, for wheat, is acid phosphate, some three or four hundred pounds per acre.

Wheat. (60 pounds to bushel.) Wheat is never cold killed like oats. Should make 20 bushels per acre. Plant to January 15th. If rust comes, cut wheat in milk (beardless

varieties) and save for hay. Get Bulletin No. 179 on "Wheat," Alabama Experimental Station, Auburn, Ala. The wheats we offer are Southern grown and well suited for the South.

Beardless or Smooth Head varieties that we recommend for this section are **Blue Stem, Early Red May, Leap's Prolific and Currell's Prolific.**

The two leading varieties of the above are **Blue Stem and Red May.** **Purple Straw** (or **Blue Stem**) is a beardless variety with short, slender, compact heads and light yellow chaff. The straw is light purple at the top. It is a medium early variety and is one of the standard varieties of the South. Is not so much affected by smut as other wheats. **Red May** is a beardless variety very much like



WHEAT—(Continued)

CHRISTEN SEED SOWERS

Each\$1.09

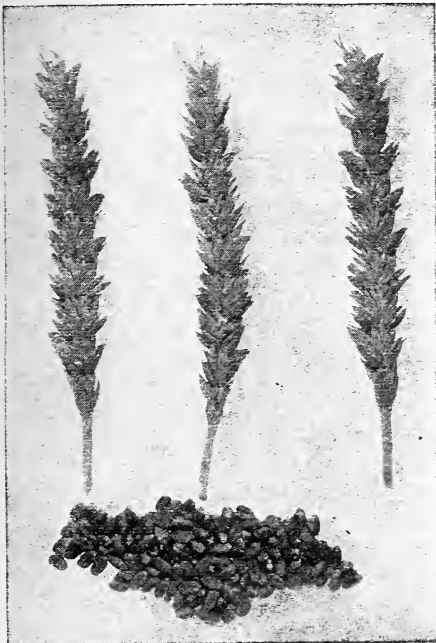
Willet's Grain Grazing Mixture

One of the best combination grazing mixtures we know: it is composed of rye, wheat, barley, turf oats and Augusta perennial vetch. This has been used by quite a number in the past few years and all report excellent results. Use one to two bushels per acre. Bu. \$2, 5 bu. \$1.85, 10 bu. \$1.75 per bu.

Dwarf Essex Rape

(See cut)—(Brassica Napus.)

The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre, 16-inch drills in spring or fall, through October, or 15 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. A hog grower with 80 hogs who uses Bermuda grass in summer, uses for a winter grazing proposition solely rape. Florida Experimental Station says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year at the Florida Experimental Station. Fifteen to twenty tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. It is especially adapted to feeding to hogs, sheep and cattle. It comes in during the latter part of November and continues green until the warm spring weather occurs." Graze November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August, it makes in two months an enormous amount of green feed, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed in winter when rye is almost only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months, a lamb growing 7 to 8 pounds a month. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold killed; fine for green winter chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground which enables them to throw out new shoots. Essex Rape for fall hogging, plant September and October. Broadcast 15



Georgia Blue Stem.

Purple Straw. It has small heads, and small red kernels. It is a standard Southern variety. 1pk. 75c, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 to 10 bu. \$2.00.

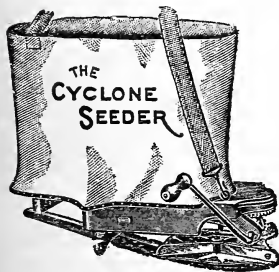
Bearded or Long Berry Varieties which we recommend for this section: **Red Wonder** and **Bearded Fulcaster**. Price: 1 pk. 80c, 1 bu. \$2.30, 5 to 10 bu. \$2.10.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT

To prevent smut in wheat, use Blue Stone. 1 ounce to 2½ gallons of water. Soak wheat a few hours; or one pint of Formaldehyde, at 65c per pint, to 50 gallons of water. Soak five minutes.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

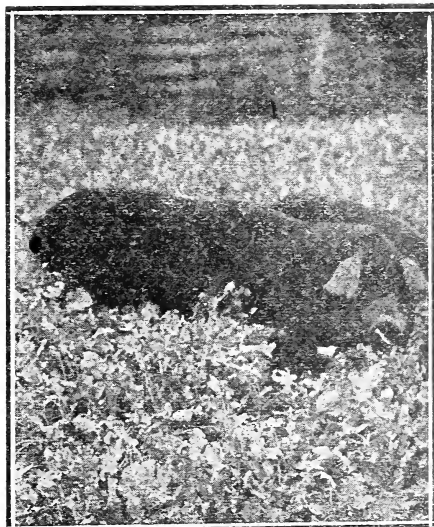
A Very Popular Seeder, and Very Extensively Used.



This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Has automatic cut-off and regulator. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buck-

wheat, Turnips and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, \$1.50 each.

Page Seven



Grazing in Rape Field.



lbs., or drill 10 lbs. in 30-inch rows per acre, and begin feeding when 6 inches high. Graze from December to April. As high as 40 tons green forage have been obtained from an acre of rape. It can be sown after oats or wheat, or in the corn from July to October in the South, as it thrives best in cold weather, and furnishes an excellent winter pasturage for hogs and sheep. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year except in summer months. 1lb. 20c, 5 to 10 lbs. 18c, 25 to 50 lbs. 15c, 100 lbs. 12c.

Canada Field Peas

Use **Mulford Cultures**. One acre size \$1.50, 5 acre size for \$5, ¼ acre size 50c—all postpaid.

Small, round, smooth, white-seeded pea. Used for commercial purposes or sown with other grain for feeding purposes. Height of straw 48 inches. Resembles a small extra early garden pea. Takes the place in far North and Canada that the cow pea does in the South. Not so resistant to hot weather as cow pea, but is very resistant to cold weather—in fact, it will stand most any temperature. Valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, because it grows at time of year when cow pea will not thrive. Plant in the South any time from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay of high feed value. Cut for hay when pods are about half grown. Canada field peas and Burt oats: Sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Combination makes a perfect forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn. It makes large outturn. Makes the very best of hay. Are also fine for the table; can be used for such until the crop is cut. Sow in the South in the fall of the year with such winter grains as wheat, oats, rye and barley. One-half bushel of peas, together with about 50 per cent of the ordinary amount of grain sown to the acre. This mixture can be either grazed or grazed lightly and allow the crop to mature in the early spring and both cut and cured for hay.

Are a leguminous forage plant and enrich the ground. Frequently sown and turned under for a green manuring crop. Prices fluctuates. 1 pk. 90c, 1 bu. \$3, 5 to 10 bu. \$2.75.

Japanese Buckwheat

(48 pounds to bushel.)

Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. It can be sown in early spring, or late summer; it matures in about three months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on most any soil, resists heat and drought. The blooms furnish excellent food for bees. Buckwheat, together with Bene, are the two best plants of all for attracting and feeding birds. Broadcast one bushel per acre. Lb. 10c, pk. 60c, bu. \$2, 5 bu. \$1.75 per bu.

Silver Hull Buckwheat

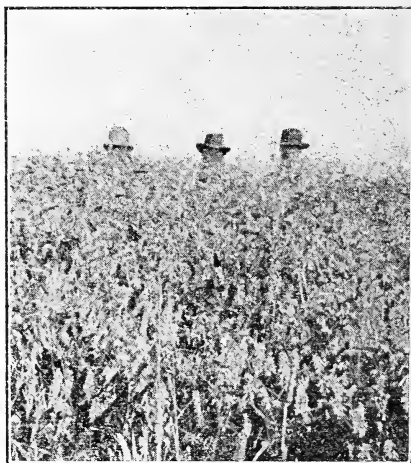
This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results, wherever planted in the South. Lb. 10c, pk. 60c, bu. \$2; 5 bu. \$1.75 per bu.

Books Suitable for the South

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses."—Illustrated. Postpaid, \$1.10. Also, "The Forage and Fibre Crops in America." By Hunt. 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid \$2.00. "Fertilizers and Crops." Van Slyke. 734 pages. \$2.70 postpaid; "Forage Plants and Their Culture." Piper. 618 pages, \$2.00 postpaid. Let us mail you above books.

NOTE—"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."—A good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C. Get it.

Vetches



A Vetch Field.

A field of Vetch at Augusta, producing more than two tons per acre.

A Culture for Vetch Growing. Inoculate with **Mulford Cultures**. Write to Washington for Farmer's Bulletin No. 529—Vetch Growing in the South Atlantic States. We sow vetches August 15th to January 15th, alone, Sativa and Swedish 40 lb. Hairy and Purple 30 lbs. Narrow Leaf Augusta 20 lbs. per acre. Sometimes we mix two quarts oats; also mix with crimson clover. Vetch hays bring same price as alfalfa—bringing \$20.00 or more. We sow too a mixture of usual amount vetch and at the same time one bushel Beardless barley in September and cut barley in fall and vetch in spring. Vetch turned under is our best winter legume for soil enriching. Followed by cow peas two legume crops in one year can be had.

Flowers are fine for bees. Our best winter legume—vastly enriching the soil. Vetch adds nitrogen and organic matter to the soil and is superior to cowpeas for increasing the productivity of land. It does for the soil in the winter what the cowpea does for in the summer.

Vetches in Cotton Fields. Vetch can be planted in cotton at the last working, or after the first or second picking. It can be planted after corn or cow peas. In winter, cotton stalks may be pulled out, and in May vetches cut for hay; or in the early spring vetch and cotton stalks may be all turned under for soiling.



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



VETCHES—(Continued)

Vetch Germination. Vetch seed sprout slowly and oftentimes in testing pan are coming up for weeks and weeks. Vetch seeds have hard coverings or shells; needs, therefore, good seasons, or else may simply swell through partial germination, but yet die in the ground on account of insufficient moisture. Before planting vetch seed, always test your seed between wet papers for 8 or 10 days and note the percentage that sprouts. Our vetch seed are always tested in our warehouse and are sent out showing high germination, but we will not be under any circumstances whatever, responsible for field germination. If not accepted on these terms, return the seed.

Augusta Vetch. Narrow Leaf, Vicia Angustifolia. A perennial. Sow fall until February. In immense use here at Augusta for sixty years. Seed heretofore unobtainable, but now obtainable in grain mixtures as fanned and separated. Not so tall as other vetches but our only perennial and our earliest vetch. Always reseeds itself, never failing. Other vetches are annuals. We regard it as our most valuable vetch. The hay from which yearly brings \$20 or more per ton, and is equal to any known hay. The seed are small. Carrying a seed cost in quantity of only \$2 an acre, it gives us an average seed cost of one-half to one-third of any other vetch. We plant alone, 20 pounds per acre, or with two quarts of oats, or half and half with Crimson Clover. Never cold killed. Our most valuable winter legume. Our earliest vetch, coming off early in May. Easier cured than Hairy, begins blooming in March. One week earlier than Sativa; three weeks earlier than Hairy. Sowed in cotton middles also, or scarified in Bermuda sod. Grown too in combination with Johnson grass—vetch hay coming off first. For oat-vetch hay, green cut, we plant 15 pounds vetch and one-half bushel oats per acre. We do the same with rye, same amounts, for grazing or turning under. Its earliness allows cotton and corn and rice crops (without guano) to be grown as following it. It has been scattered through Augusta oats, throughout the South in a small way; and everywhere it is highly regarded and conserved. In good use too now in the far Northwest, where it makes good pasture, and good hay, and maintains itself year after year through its reseeding. In reseeding and coming up in the fall it germinates so slowly that it may gradually come up from October to December. Price: 1 lb. 20c, 5 to 10 lbs. 15c, 25 to 50 lbs. 12c, 100 lbs. 10c.

Vicia Villosa, or Hairy Vetch or Sand Vetch. (Inoculate for best results.) Use **Mulford Cultures**, 1-acre size \$1.50; 5-acre size \$5.00, 1/4-acre size 50c—all postpaid. (60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume. Hardier than Sativa and never cold-killed. Each stalk produces five to one hundred branches, matures May 20th to June 10th and makes perhaps one and one-half tons hay per acre. On account of war seed are high in price. Hairy Vetch comes from Russia and importations during the war are greatly reduced. Seed are smaller than Sativa—30 to 40 pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple; appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. Villosa stools heavily, 6 to 12 stalks per seed; grows 5 to 6 feet. As a support we plant 4 quarts of oats and sometimes 4 quarts of white bloom Crimson Clover per acre with Villosa. The favorite Mississippi College Farm's plan is Plant Hairy Vetch November 15th, cut this for hay May 1st; plant at once a 60-day cow pea, cut this late in July and then plant on same land Amber Sorghum, which can be cut about November 1st, making three crops. Later than Sativa and three weeks later than Narrow Leaf Vetch. Gets two-thirds of its growth in March. Have known 149 stools from one plant.

Beware of cheap Hairy Vetch seed. It is mixed with worthless wild vetch. Can be ripened and turned under and will reseed itself, or let it fall down on ground in parks, and will reseed itself. Hairy Vetch grows well on the poorest, sandiest soil. 1 lb. 30c, 5 to 20 lbs. 28c, 25 to 50 lbs. 25c, 100 lbs. 23c.

Vicia Sativa or Oregon, or English Vetch. (60 pounds to bushel.) A legume. Use **Mulford Cultures**; 1-acre size \$1.50, 5-acre size \$5.00, 1/4-acre size 50c—all postpaid. In spite of the war good amounts of English Vetch will be imported this fall and for latitudes where the thermometer does not fall below fifteen degrees, this Vetch may be preferable to Hairy Vetch. It should be used in a large way this year. Sativa stands the climate here at Augusta excellently well. For the latitude of Augusta, below here, and in light loamy soils, there will usually be no trouble in Sativa being cold killed. It stands up better, is less twining and is much cheaper than



Sativa Vetch.

Hairy Vetch. Sativa is largely grown here at Augusta, Ga.—Augusta being the largest Vetch center in the United States. It is more easily cured than Hairy; an annual; tillers or stools 4 to 6 stalks per seed; seed are black and round, larger than Hairy, and should be planted in good wet seasons, since the seed shell is quite thick. Should not be planted in dry time; grows 3 to 5 feet. Is usually cut here about May 15th, not so heavy a growth or as woody as cow pea hay, but hay is of the very highest quality. Can be sowed 45 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. The best way to sow is 45 pounds of Sativa, 4 quarts of oats, and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre. Dairymen here frequently plant per acre 1 bushel of Beardless Barley, 1/2 bushel Sativa and 1 bushel of Rye. For green cutting Beardless can be cut from 60 to 75 days; later cuttings for the balance. Sativa is frequently planted in cotton fields, in the growing cotton and in early spring is turned under. Ripens seed from May 10th to May 25th. As a hay matter it is much more easily handled than the Hairy Vetch. Week later



N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.



than Augusta Vetch and two weeks earlier than Hairy. 1 lb. 20c, 5 to 10 lbs. 15c, 25 to 50 lbs 12c, 100 lbs. 10c.

Purple Vetch (*Vicia Atropurpurea*). Annual. Sow September to February. New. With-stood here three inches water overflow, and two months most terrific drought and heat, as planted February; and grew $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and made luxuriant and finest hay. Stools well like Hairy. Fall sowing should grow it taller. Seed, and bloom, and stem somewhat like Sativa. Better and more hay than Hairy. We regard it as being next in value to August Vetch. Unaffected here by cold. In quite large use in the Northwest. The plant is upright. Hay palatable because not "fuzzy." We cut this hay in June—but fall planting would probably give May cuttings. Stems do not break down like Hairy, is strong. Plant 30 pounds per acre. Price: 1 lb. 25c, 5 to 10 lbs. 20c, 25 to 50 lbs. 16c, 100 lbs. 15c.

New Big Swedish Vetch, or Improved Winter Vetch. (Also **Crown Vetch**.) A new vetch of the Sativa family, probably destined to replace both Hairy and English, and to furnish us with our best leguminous winter cover and grazing and spring hay crop. Inoculate the seed. It comes from Sweden—a habitat as cold as the Hairy Vetch habitat of Russia.

New York state has grown Swedish now two years, and reports that it is heavier, stronger, bigger in root, and larger in appearance, and has greater hay out-turn than Hairy (*Villosa*), and is just as hardy and resistant to cold. Swedish growers report that it is earlier than *Villosa*, heavier and far more leafy, and makes more brittle and digestible fodder. Grows best with wheat. It is not winter killed. Danish growers confirm New York's and Sweden's reports; say that this vetch is fast replacing *Villosa*. Cannot tell at present writing whether we can import this this summer or not. Write us.

Clovers

"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."

Write for this valuable bulletin to North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Green Legumes Turned Under. Five tons green of the varied legumes, as turned under, will yield in pounds nitrogen, and worth (at 20c per pound) in dollars, for soil nutriment, as follows, viz.: Cow peas, 37 pounds, nitrogen worth \$7.40; vetch, 55 pounds, worth \$11.00; crimson clover, 46 pounds, worth \$9.10; velvet beans, 54 pounds, worth \$10.80; Soys, 65 pounds, worth \$13.00; alfalfa, 74 pounds, worth \$14.80, and Burr clover, 85c pounds, worth \$17.00.

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover. A legume and soil renovator. Use **Mulford Cultures**; 1-acre size \$1.50, 5-acre size \$5.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size 50c—all postpaid. (Medicago Sativa.) 60 pounds to bushel. Let us mail you Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa," 164 pages, illustrated cloth, \$2.10 postpaid; paper, 60c postpaid.

Stools or multiples and stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 6 times a season. Stand, once set, lasts a life-time. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa have been mixed with ground grains, which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, and are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama there was netted \$51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, \$12 per ton for hay on land rated at \$15 per acre. Georgia Agricultural College, 1913, made 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Alabama and South Carolina are sowing large amounts of alfalfa. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2,000 acres in one county. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden or around the border of the garden walks, it will furnish for many months in the year, in successive cuttings, goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. A Thomasville, Ga., grower planted 13 acres in alfalfa in October and in May, first cutting, cut 15 tons of hay. The root plants had gone down four feet eight inches. Many people grow alfalfa successfully by planting fifteen or twenty pounds along with spring oats in February. Price: 1 lb. 30c, 5 to 10 lbs. 28c, 25 to 50 lbs. 25c, 100 lbs. 22c.



Alfalfa

A field of Alfalfa near Augusta, making four tons per acre.

Georgia Burr Clover, or Spotted Burr Clover. (10 pounds to bushel.) (Medicago Arabic.) Closer jointed, has much more foliage, is a great deal harder than the California Burr Clover, which is somewhat bunched and is sold much cheaper. Get Farmers (U. S.) Bulletin No. 693. Sold in burrs, un hulled. Re-cleaned in our Electric Cleaner. A perennial legume. Ascending and branching. The cut is a plant covering 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet square; carries 40 stems and each stem with about 60 burrs, each burr 3 to 7 seed—the plant having about 2,400 burrs and 12,000 seed. Always wet and roll seed well in ashes or dust and can then be sown broadcast like cow peas. A hardy rank grower, 15 to 30 inches high, dense mass fibre roots; penetrating 12 to 18 inches, large nitrogen gatherer. Plant two bushels per acre. To get heavy and quick seed germination, put a bag of the burrs over night in cold water, then immerse the bag for one minute in boiling water, then replace the bag in the same cold water for several hours. This last process reinvigorates the seed. The hot water softens the hard seeds, but kills the bacteria. 90 per cent germination usually takes place by this method, within a week. Sow July to last of November. Smoothly harrow land and cover only one-third inch in depth. Matures about May 20th. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. For cattle and hogs scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow," or break land and sow in August, harrowing in; comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in in winter up to April 1st, and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. One planting lasts a life time. Burr clover and Bermuda grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Burr clover (5 to 6 seed are in each burr) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr clover and drag the land or sow on top of the

CLOVERS—(Continued)

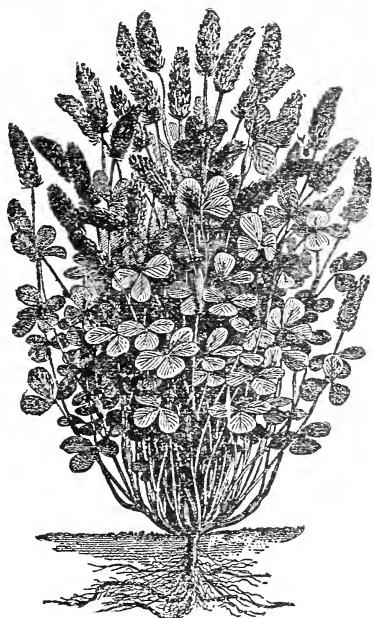
ground. After planting June or July cow peas, sow burr clover on top of ground and mow cow peas later for hay, leaving clover undisturbed. Burrs carry inoculation. Good



Burr Clover.

crop to plant between the corn or cotton rows. Five tons of green Burr clover, turned under, puts 85 pounds of nitrogen into the soil, worth \$17.00. A friend grazed ten acres Burr clover until April 1st, took off the cattle, and June 1st gathered from the ground, as fallen down, 1,600 bushels of seed in burr, which he sold. Then turned under the plants; planted corn and made 60 bushels per acre, with no guano. At South Carolina Fair, 1915, exhibit showed cotton after two years of Burr Clover turned under, increased 300 per cent; and Corn after two years of Burr Clover, showing the same results as corn using 900 pounds per acre of guano. Seed were planted in fall in cotton middles; and in the spring cotton and corn were planted leaving the middles undisturbed, which Burr Clover after reseeding itself on the ground late in May, was turned under. Never cultivate a field of it after August 25th. Grow an acre also about the house for calves, chickens and hogs to winter graze on. 1 lb. 24c, 1 bu. \$1.50, 5 to 10 bus. \$1.40, 25 to 50 bus. \$1.35.

California Burr Clover. (*Medicago Denticulata*.) Use **Mulford Cultures**; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size 50c.—all postpaid. A perennial legume. Close kin to Georgia burr. Not so hardy as Georgia burr, nor is it so large. Much inferior to Georgia burr, but used largely in California and Texas with fine results. Sell only the hulled. The burr of the California burr



Crimson Clover.

is large and bare; ends are flattened, as compared with the burr of the Georgia burr. The hulled seed are 15 per cent smaller and not so humpbacked and are shorter. The Georgia burr has spines all over it. From now on we will be able to fill your orders for choice re-cleaned, hulled seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. July to October, by itself, or with Bermuda grass or winter vetches. Price: 1 lb. 25c, 5 to 10 lbs 20c, 25 to 50 lbs. 18c.

Scarlet or Crimson Clover. (*Trifolium incarnatum*.) Use **Mulford Cultures**; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size 50c.—all postpaid. We are car lot importers. The new crop is not imported until August. A legume, 60 pounds to bushel. An annual. A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay or for fall plowing under. Stools heavily. It is best to plant on thoroughly well plowed ground, level, just before a rain; but if a dry season follows it is best to brush in lightly. It grows during the winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement, late April or May cutting, and early spring grazing. Can be sown at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast, September or October, 20 pounds per acre, and cover lightly. Can pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria are absolutely necessary, and land too must not be acid. Planted in corn last plowing, and plowed under in the spring, it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. Largely sown with vetches. It is the king of clover crops. In increasingly tremendous use. Fine cover crop for orchards. Cut for hay when the earliest heads begin to fade. Easily cured. In large use for hay at Augusta. Five tons of green Crimson Clover turned under gives the soil 46 pounds of nitrogen worth \$9.10, and doubles oftentimes the following crop outturn, even when only simply acid phosphate is used. We largely plant half Crimson Clover and half Narrow Leaf Vetch mixture for hay and grazing.



CLOVERS—(Continued)

While the war will interfere a trifle with the importation from France of Crimson Clover, yet, we expect large shipments at fair prices. Price: 1 lb. 20c, 5 to 10 lbs. 19c, 25 to 50 lbs. 17c, 100 lbs. 16c.

Late White Blooming Crimson Clover. A legume. Use **Mulford Cultures**; 1-acre size \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size 50 cts.—all postpaid. Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent; yields more hay and forage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields. Adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting, also exceedingly valuable especially with Hairy Vetch. (See Vetch Culture.) Matures with oats and vetch. Sow on top of ground, 20 pounds per acre. Soil inoculating bacteria is a very important item with Crimson Clover. A good plan is to sow in the fall. Rye, with white blooming Clover. Cut the Rye for forage about April 1st and the Clover comes springing up with luxuriant growth to be cut about May 5th. The land can be planted down to Marlboro corn, or cow peas, thus making three crops. Can be sown in corn, melons and in cotton at last cultivation, to be turned under for manuring purposes in the spring and followed at once by other crops.

Roots and tops often make ten tons of green stuff per acre to be turned under, or if cut for hay, roots and stubble yield 40 per cent as much nitrogen as total green crop. 1 lb. 25c, 5 to 10 lbs. 22, 25 to 50 lbs. 20c, 100 lbs. 18c.

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) A legume. Use **Mulford Cultures**; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; all postpaid. 60 pounds to bushel. Sow broadcast in spring, September or October. 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as the ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated for all pastureage plants for pasture, hay and enricher of soil. 1 lb. 30c, 5 to 10 lbs. 25c, 25 to 50 lbs. 22c, 100 lbs. 20c per pound.

Mammoth Sapling or Pea Vine Clover. A perennial legume. Use **Mulford Cultures**; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50c.—all postpaid. Larger and more prolific and later than the Red Clover, Mammoth Clover is used in the middle west far more than Red Clover for the purpose of pasturage and turning under. It makes twice as much foliage as Red Clover. The hay is quite coarse, the stem being about as large as a pencil; but as a grazer and for fertilizing, few things excel it. In this latitude here it would be green almost all the year. Its roots run two to four feet. It is perennial and will last year after year. It seeds in June and July. Western people usually plant twenty pounds per acre along with Spring oats in February. About two feet high in height. An Augusta party has 200 acres in this and is producing heavily year after year, on exceedingly poor sandy lands. About 15 pounds per acre is needed. For pasture or hay. Highly recommended in thin soils. It stools heavily. 1 lb. 30c, 5 to 10 lbs. 25c, 25 to 50 lbs. 22c, 100 lbs. 20c per pound.

Alsike, Clover. Swedish Clover. A legume. Use **Mulford Cultures**; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50c.—all postpaid. (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) So-called from being intermediate in its appearance between the Red and White Clovers, possessing qualities common to both, being productive, sweet and permanent. Is valuable for pasturage or soiling; makes the finest hay sown with or without timothy. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine

pasturage for bees. There is a growing demand for same in this country, as it makes one of the best forage and hay crops and great yield in seed. Makes a thicker and finer growth than Red Clover for hay or grazing and is considerably more resistant to heat, and drought and cold weather. It does well too under a great variety of soils and is a sure crop where Red Clover fails. Growing in popularity. The seed are quite small and it only takes six or eight pounds per acre. Oftentimes admixtures, say per acre of three pounds of Alsike and eight pounds of red clover are used. Price: 1 lb. 30c, 5 to 10 lbs. 28c, 25 to 50 lbs. 25c, 100 lbs. 22c.

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens*.) A legume. Use **Mulford Culture**; 1-acre size \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50c.—all postpaid. Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 6 pounds to the acre in fall or spring. Fall is better. Reseeds itself. 1 lb. 50c, 5 to 10 lbs. 45c, 25 to 50 lbs. 42c.

Georgia Melilotus Alba or Bokhara Clover. A legume. Use **Mulford Culture**; 1-acre size, \$1.50, 5-acre size for \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size 50c.—all postpaid. 30 pounds to bushel. Sow 1 bushel to acre, in March or April; also can be sown in the fall with grain. When grain is cut off in spring clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay in a short time. One of the best crops known for enriching soil. Can be pastured in spring and summer, and plowed under in the fall. When cut for hay the cutting should be done when it is about 20 inches high, and not too tough. Lime or black soil is best. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Grows on soils too poor for clover or alfalfa. Grower says: "I cut per acre two tons in June, made a seed crop in August, and made a short hay crop later. Grows 5 feet high." Our grower says: "Will quickly bring back to cultivation old worn out lime lands. Makes water white honey—blooms May to August." He makes 1,500 gallons honey from 300 hives. Grown largely with Johnson grass, making the sweetest of all hays: First crop will be Mel Alba, and other cuttings will be mixed Johnson and Mel Alba. Cut about twenty inches high about May 10th. Seeds about July 15th. Always reseeds as it begins seeding near ground—parties about here have grown it half a dozen years with Johnson without reseeding. No sweeter and better hay than mixed Johnson and Mel Alba. We sell Mel Alba in the burr. (Never use the yellow type.) Price, native grown in the burr (30 lbs.); 1 lb. 25c, 1 bu. \$3.75, 5 bu. \$3.50 per bushel.

Japan Clover. (*Lespedeza Striata*) Use **Mulford Culture**; 1-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50c, all postpaid. A perennial legume. Southern seed trade supplied. 25 pounds to bushel. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Grower says: "I put some land in oats in the fall, sowed lespedeza in the oats in February, and made as good oats as I had been making without the lespedeza. I let the lespedeza seed ripen before cutting and got a ton of good hay per acre. I got a fine stand the following year and cut between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 tons of hay per acre." Mixes well in combination with *paspalum dilatatum*—also perennial. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern states; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

CLOVERS—(Continued)

with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. Select a well-drained bottom or fairly fertile upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with a very light log or roll. Cut September to November as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches each around the mower for resetting. Thoroughly drag these 6-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods fall of spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after spring oats are planted. For re-seeding do not cut till seed lower part stem have ripened—then scatter. Scatter seed over pasture lands. 1 lb. 20c, 1 bu. \$3.00; 5 to 10 bu. \$2.75 per bushel.

Grasses

Orchard Grass. (*Dactylis Glomerata*) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 2 bushels to acre. Fall or spring—October and November are the best fall months for sowing. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasture, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good, shady woodland pasture. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. 1 lb. 25c, 1 bu. \$2.65, 5 to 10 bu. \$2.50.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis*.) 14 pounds to the bushel. This grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands or lime lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Largely used alone or in combination for lawns. In Kentucky it carries world-wide fame for pasturing of fine horses. Fancy quality only. 1 lb. 20c, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. \$2.15.

Herds or Red Top. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) 10 pounds to the bushel. Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. Once established it improves by thickening year after year; is easily eradicated. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant, not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass, although it is used largely in some sections for hay. It is used largely, too, in mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture mixtures. Sow in fall or spring, 2 bushels to acre. Can be successfully sown from August to October. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. The cheap kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. 1 lb. 35c, 1 bu. \$3.25, 5 bu. \$3.00 per bushel.

English Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perenne*.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow about end of October, 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasture. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring when Bermuda is dormant. A quick, leafy matted growth for winter and spring grazing; makes fair hay, but best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil. Lasts several years. Lasts longer than annual Italian rye. Sow up to end of October. Price: 1 lb. 15c, 5 to 10 lbs. 13c, 1 bu. \$1.50; 5 to 10 bu. \$1.40.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 30 pounds per acre, in fair soil. August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick-growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Page Thirteen



Italian Rye Grass.

Makes two or three spring cuttings of hay. Excellent pasture. A very quick grower. Sometimes combined with Crimson Clover. Largely used in Southern Georgia sandy lands and under trees for lawns. Mix seed with earth and rake in. Wherever in the South where watering is impossible, and where sandy soil and shade make lawn grass impossible. Italian Rye will give largest and finest results and should be in universal use. The principal grass in Southern Europe. Our magnificent winter hotel Bon Air uses this grass exclusively on their sandy, shady soil and with finest green results in winter and spring. Its cheapness is a great item. Can be cut with lawn mower. Grows waist high. 1 lb. 15c, 5 to 10 lbs. 13c, 1 bu. \$1.50, 5 to 10 lbs. \$1.40.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Arrhena Avenaceum*.) 11 pounds to bushel. Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States. It is closely related to the common oat and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing 2 to 3 feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from 5 to 7 feet high. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. 1 lb. 25c, 1 bu. \$2.00, 5 bu. \$1.90 per bushel.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halepense*.) (28 pounds to bushel.) Known, too as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant as soon as frost disappears, through June, 30 to 40 pounds to acre. Sowing Johnson grass in the fall with oats, is quite a cheap way to get land seeded. Seed will lay dormant in ground until early spring. Cut before head flowers; three to five cutting per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each fall disc harrowing. Do not let go to seed; spreads

GRASSES—(Continued)

if you do. Tender when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban grass—in large use there. It got its name "Johnson" from a grower some fifty years ago in Alabama, who had a thousand acres. We have grown Johnson grass here at Augusta for 75 years consecutively; this is a large distributing point of Johnson grass hay. Large areas of Johnson grass are to be found in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Good combination with Bermuda, oats, vetch and crimson clover and Mel Alba. Our cheapest hay grass, yet it contains more nutriment than timothy. 1 lb. 20c, 10 to 25 lbs. 15c, 50 to 100 lbs. 12c.

Rescue or Arctic Grass. (*Bromus Unioloides*.) Known, too, as Schrader's. Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Ripens seed in March, but for hay cut first crop and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Can mix with hairy vetch and burr clover for winter pasturage purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early fall and sow down the Arctic Grass. A Georgia grower this past year sowed seed in August and cut it in March, made 5½ tons of hay on 1½ acres. In North Georgia "Cheat" is falsely called Arctic Grass. Price: 1 lb. 20c, 5 to 10 lbs. 18c, 25 to 50 lbs. 16c, 100 lbs. 15c.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

Secalinus or Chess. Falsely called in North Georgia and Alabama. "Arctic Grass." 24 pounds to bushel. Grows three to four feet high. Sow one and a half bushels per acre. Broadcast and harrow in, in September to December. Ready the middle of May. Graze in winter months and up to spring and then makes from one and a half to two tons per acre. Cut when grain is in milk state. Price: 1 lb. 10c, 1 bu. \$1.75, 5 bu. \$1.65 per bushel.

Awnless Brome Grass. (*Bromus Inermis*.) Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome. Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop. Good all the year round pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds of

seed per acre in early spring or early fall. Price: 1 lb. 20c, 5 to 10 lbs. 18c, 25 to 50 lbs. 16c, 100 lbs. 15c.

Willet's Evergreen Lawn and Park Grass. (14 pounds to bushel.) Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one pound to 200 square feet. Lawn grass, seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Best lawn fertilizer is finely ground bone meal. Apply 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Small amounts, 5c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$3.25; or pulverized sheep manure, 10 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$2.00. Price of Lawn Grass: 1 lb. 25c, 5 to 10 lbs. 22c, 25 to 50 lbs. 20c.

Lawn Mowers

Anyone wanting a Lawn Mower will find it cheaper in the end to buy the best. While we offer cheap Lawn Mowers, we advise all of our customers to buy the Pennsylvania or the Great American. These will last a lifetime, with a little care. If parts wear out these can be replaced at small cost, and the machine be as good as new, while the cheaper mowers take more time to replace broken parts and get in condition than to buy a new machine.

Red Bird—Wheel 7½ inches, blade 14 inches	\$ 3.25
Blue Ribbon, 1904—Wheel 8½ inches, blade 14 inches	4.25
Blue Ribbon, 1905—Wheel 9½ inches, blade 14 inches	5.25
Blue Ribbon, 1907—Wheel 10½ inches, blade 14 inches	6.25
Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-inch wheel, 4 blades 16 inches	10.50
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches	13.00
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches	14.50
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches	10.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches	11.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 19 inches	12.00
Grass Catchers—15 inches	1.90
17 inches	2.00
19 inches	2.10
Pruning Shears—No. 1, each	.50
No. 4, each	.25
Rockdale Pruners, each	.75
Giant Grass Hooks, each	.50

Timothy—This is one of the more strictly hay grasses, valuable for North Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and in the mountainous sections of the Carolinas. Sow at the rate of 12 to 16 pounds per acre. Not good for pasturing; need good land; mixes well with Sapling clover. Price: 1 lb. 20c, bu. \$4.00.

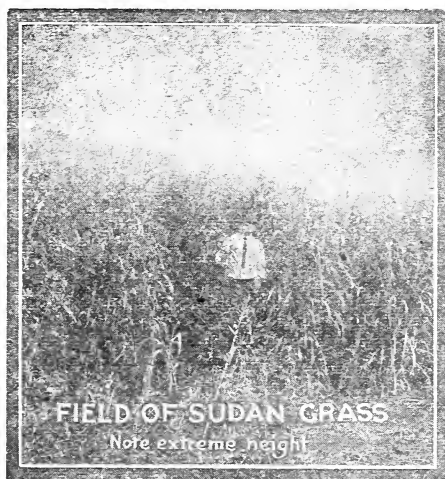
Bermuda Grass Seed. (*Cynodon Dactylon*.) A permanent sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to the middle of November. Every three or five years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed in the spring. Excellent soil bind-

GRASSES—(Continued)

er. Ton for ton the hay is equal to timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. Seed are planted (6 to 8 pounds per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller. Prof. Tracy advises, after the last cutting on Bermuda sod in the fall, plow the land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the sowing, and if possible, smoothed off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Burr clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, too, for lawns. We have seen Bermuda on the coast, green and growing in the sand actually with high tide salt water running over it. In Bermuda sod in fall, broadcast 25 pounds vetch and 40 pounds Johnson grass per acre, and then drill Fulghum oats. Repeat oats and vetch planting each year. Yields 4 to 6 hay crops per year, two of them perennials and one of them a legume. Price: 1 lb. 75c, 5 to 10 lbs. 65c, 25 to 50 lbs. 50c.

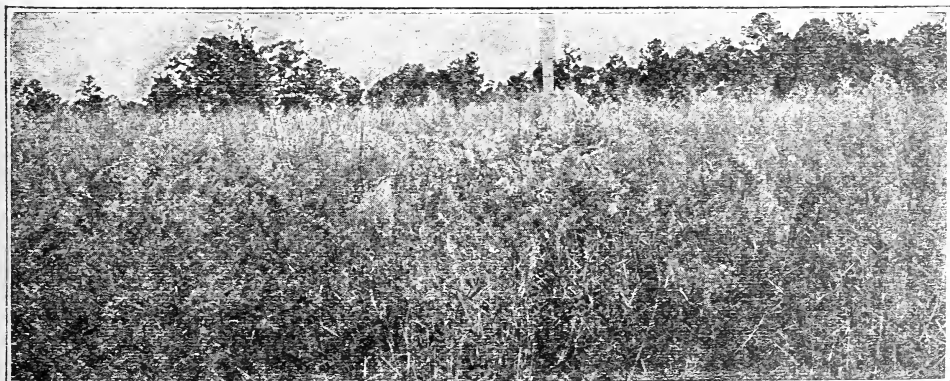
Bermuda Grass Roots. About 8 pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring months or early fall. Keep cuttings covered with wet earth till you are ready to plant. They cannot be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant them, either in midwinter. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every three years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in fall and plant vetches. These roots often go down 6 feet or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our principal Southern Lawn Grass used alone or with Burr Clover, or Texas Blue Grass sets—combination making green effect all the year. Mixes well with Italian Ray grass and English Ray. Our best grower says: "Separate roots into sprigs, or cut them up with a feed or oat cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12 inches apart in the furrow, and cover roots." Put up in 100 pound bags, holding about 12 bushels. Prices: One bag, \$2.25; 5 bags, \$2.00, 20 bags \$1.75 per bag.

Sudan Grass. (See cut.) (Andro Sorg. Var.) A new sensational African sweet-sorghum-hay grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Will supplant as a hay plant the millets. Plant spring, or in summer here within 80 days of frost, in 30 inch rows 5 to



Sudan Grass in Virginia (the tall grass)

8 pounds per acre. Cut in full bloom, and 45 days later can cut again. Three cuttings per season and three or four tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet, stools 20 to 40 per seed. Erect leafy stem. Has a tremendous future as a hay plant. Earlier than Sorghum. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy, and sweeter. Roots system like oats—never a pest. Makes 600 pounds seed per acre—1,800 seed per head. At Augusta planted June 10th, grew in 30 days after germination 5½ feet. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes: us "Sudan grass bought of you turned out fine; it is certainly a wonderful plant. Made three full cuttings, at the rate of 6 tons per acre." Can be planted up to August 1st, usually planted in 14 to 24-inch rows, 8 pounds per acre. So sweet it is that the dried fodder after threshing is greedily eaten. Can be grown throughout United States. Hay superior to millet and equals timothy. Cut with a mower for hay just after full bloom, it renews its growth promptly and gives another cutting in perhaps 40 days. It makes stools abundantly after first cutting, sometimes as much as 100 stools per seed, and the second and third cuttings are fine stemmed. At Augusta June, 1915, showed height 5½ feet, 32 stools per one seed; length of root, 14 inches. Two years ago the seed sold at \$3.00 a pound. No farm in the



Natal Grass.



GRASESS—(Continued)

whole South can afford not to plant Sudan Grass, both as a green cutting proposition for cattle and as a dry hay proposition. Agriculture has also been dreaming for years and desiring a hay grass that was as good as Johnson Grass, but which was unlike Johnson Grass, in that it could never be a pest. Prices: 1 lb. 25c, 5 to 10 lbs. 20c, 25 to 50 lbs. 18c, 100 lbs. 15c.

Natal Grass—(*Tracholaena Rosea*.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Redtop, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stools heavily; sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual but re-seeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands 20 degrees cold. Comes up voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late summer, fall and winter grazing. Hay as good as timothy. Comes early and stays late. Blooms all the time. Sow seed, drill or broadcast, 6 pounds per acre, from November to April in well smoothed land. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers say May 1st is the best planting time, though they set the time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. Stools can be subdivided and transplanted; 80 days from seeding to maturity; three cuttings. Spreads but can be eradicated by cultivation or cutting before seeding. Large fluffy seed heads. Seed matures on the Gulf late in October. Florida grower says: "Would rather have a field of Natal than Orange. Three to five cuttings and each gives one or one and a half tons per acre. We plant almost any time 5 pounds per acre or transplant from root system. Grows well in winter. Seeds blow abroad and take root." One Florida grower says, "In orange orchard my Natal gave four cuttings—one-half ton each cutting—and was worth one-half of my orange crop." July matured seed as gathered can be planted at once and get a crop. You can seed the land with a small amount seed by letting first crop seed ripen and fall down for reseeding. This hay has largely shut out timothy hay importation in Florida. Prices: 1 lb. 60c, 5 to 10 lbs. 50c, 25 to 50 lbs. 45c, 100 lbs. 40c.

Rhodes Grass. (*Chloris*, Gayana) New. From Africa. A perennial above 20 degrees climate, and an annual at below 18 degrees. Seed resembles Bluegrass. Hay palatable and nutritious, yielding sometimes six tons per acre, three cuttings. Planted in spring, cut from May until September. There has been a tremendous demand. It can be propagated from the running branches like Bermuda. Is easily eradicated. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, 8 pounds per acre, in April, May, October and November. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as rye system. Smaller than oats. Augusta grower says he tried fifty grasses on his sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Made five green cuttings. Easily cured. Fine seed, 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Florida grower says: "Sickled heads for seed three times in summer and got 150 pounds of seed per acre on poor land; and in October turned two cows and horse, and they fed all winter on it." Florida grower says: "By May to September saved per acre 82 pounds of seed. Turned in cattle and they can't keep it down—knee high now—and they won't come to barn for their grain." Florida Experimental Station says: "In addition to being an excellent hay grass it is also excellent for grazing purposes. It keeps green until cut back by severe frost and then starts growing again as soon as warm weather returns. Well adapted to occupying land permanently. On the drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made." Rhodes Grass, except in winter, can be planted in

any month in the year. In Florida they prefer February through June. Needs moisture for germination. Does well in sandy land, yet it is best adapted to low moist soil. Price: 1 lb. 75c, 5 to 10 lbs. 65c, 25 to 50 lbs. 60c.

Georgia "Texas Blue Grass" Roots. (*Poa Arachnifera*.) Perennial. Transplant sets or roots April to November; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter; makes fine pasture for November to May. Do not too closely graze crop in summer. A mixed lawn of this and Bermuda is green all the year. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior. Price: 1,000 at \$1.00; 3,000 to 10,000 at 90c per thousand. If by postal packages add 15c per 1,000 sets.

St. Augustine Grass Cuttings. (*Stenotaphrum Dinitiatum*.) Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands; known as Charleston Lawn Grass, Mission Grass, Buffalo Grass, Pimento Grass; grows on sterile dunes, 4 to 10 inches long, and stem grows 6 inches and a foot or more. Grows from cuttings, and set in summer 1 foot apart and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows with a dense carpet-like growth. Usually used in Charleston and Savannah for lawns. Will grow in shade and best under trees and where Bermuda won't grow. Good for parks. Blade is a shallow rooted runner. Easily eradicated. Blade wider than Bermuda. In damp rich land grows knee high. Does not burrow-sod comes up. 1 bu. \$1.15, 5 bu. \$1.00 per bushel. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida.

St. Lucie Grass Roots. (*Cynodon Dactylon* Var.) A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda Grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine, needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. A new evergreen lawn grass for the very far South; planted in Gulf states in place of Bermuda. Makes good lawn in 60 days. Grown from roots and shoots. Grows on surface only. Shoots do not grow underground. Has been grown successfully upon the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Survived the severe winter of 1898-1899. Plant shoots 6 by 8 inches in summer, and about 1,000 plants 18x20 feet. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida. 1 bu. 85c, 2 bu. 75c, 5 bu. 65c per bushel.

Kudzu Grass Roots. (*Pueraria Thumbergiana*.) From Japan. A much advertised legume. Hay or pasture. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Grows from a tuberous root, takes root each joint of the vine. Cut at any time. Three or four cuttings. Covers ground, destroys other grasses and weeds. Fine for rolling washing lands for pasture. Has made ten tons of hay per acre. A perennial. Plant in Florida November to June; in Georgia, in March. 100 plants 8x10 sets an acre. We can't deliver later than March 20th. Plants are already inoculated and self-rooted. In Japan its native habitat. Kudzu is grown on rough, rocky land or steep hill sides impossible for cultivation, and in this country it could be raised on lands too poor for otherwise profitable cultivation. Price Kudzu Plants: 20 to 50 plants 5c each postpaid; 51 to 200 at 4c each postpaid, or express prepaid; 201 to 500 at 3½c postpaid or express paid; 500 at 2½c each express or freight collect; 1,000 to 3,000 express or freight collect 2c each.

GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS

Asparagus Roots

Culture for Garden. Select a place where the soil is very light and rich, and open up the furrows, say about 8 inches deep and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in the bottom of the furrow, about 12 to 18 inches apart, and cover with only 2 or 3 inches of soil. As the shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You cannot get your beds too rich or use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots will set a bed about 10x40 feet, depending some, of course on the size of the roots.

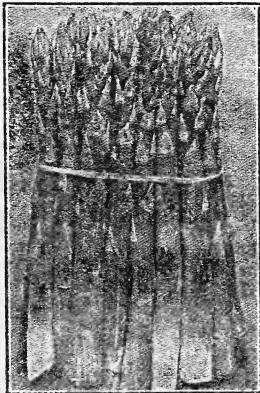
Culture for the Farm. Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 or 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years, cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich. Plant roots from November to March; market March to May 15th. Roots cannot be dug and planted until after frost kills the tops.

Prices. We can supply any variety in catalog from November to April. Asparagus roots will bear transportation to any part of the United States; 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. 100 roots, \$1.50 roots \$2.50, 1,000 roots \$4.50, 5,000 roots at \$4 per M. Write for prices on large amounts.

"Asparagus." By Hexamar. 174 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

Asparagus Seeds

Augusta Culture for Sowing Asparagus Seed—The plan adopted here by Augusta truckers is to open the row, sow 16 lbs. to the acre; cover with earth, 4 inches deep. This puts the seed into a continual moist environment. It takes sometimes one month for the seed to germinate. Scratch into them, say once a week, and when they begin to germinate, drag off the over-lying earth down to 1 inch of the seed. When up, keep clean of weeds and thin the plants to 4 inches apart, and when one or two years old it is better to set out in permanent beds.



Asparagus

Varieties as listed below we furnish in any amounts.

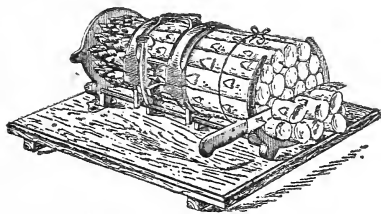
Ben Tillman, Giant French Argentcuil, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Connover's Colossal. See cut.

Prices for all of the above kinds. Pkt. 5c 1 oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. 30c, 10 lbs. 25c.

Asparagus Knives.

Latest Improved, each50c

Raffia. Largely used for tying and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots, and all vegetables for market. 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. at 18c, 10 lbs. 16c, 25 lbs 15c per lb.



Asparagus Bunchers.

Asparagus Bunchers.

No. 2. 7 to 9 inch Bunchers\$1.75

No. 3. 7½ to 12 inch Bunchers 2.00

Hard Fabric Tape—For truckers' use in tying. Each spool 1,000 yards, colors red or blue, soft or hard finish, as ordered by you. No. 25 hard, 7-16 inch wide spool, postpaid, \$2.10; No. 21 soft, ¾-inch spool, postpaid, \$1.90; No. 17 hard, ¼-inch spool, postpaid, \$1.80; No. 17 soft braid, ¼-inch spool, postpaid, \$1.20.

Green Globe Bur Artichoke

Culture. Sow in hot beds in February and transplant in May, or sow outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

Green Globe. A favorite French vegetable. Entirely different from the Jerusalem tuberous rooted artichoke, grown for the undeveloped flower heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in the South, and should be largely grown, especially for shipping to Northern markets, as it is growing in popularity in our large cities. Like asparagus, when once planted it last for several years. Prices: Pkt. 10c, 1 oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50.

Bush or Snap Beans

Use Mulford Culture. 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50c—all postpaid.

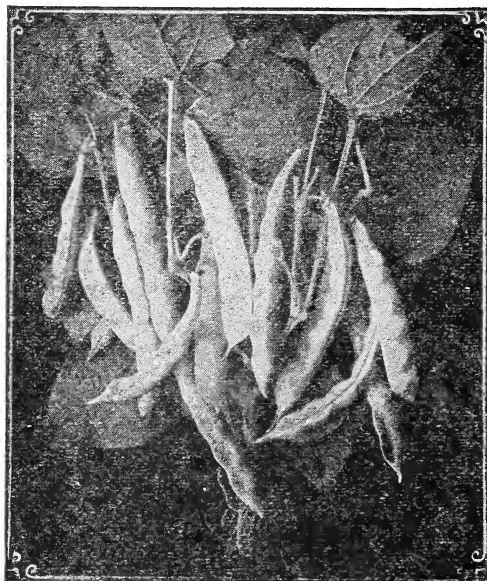
Culture. Can be successfully planted until the 20th of September.

Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and about 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.



N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.



Currie's Rust-Proof Wax Beans.

"Bean Culture." By Sevey. 144 pages illustrated. Cloth 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

Note. Garden Beans are very scarce and we can only furnish a limited amount of varieties listed. Some varieties we have sold completely out of.

If order to be sent by mail, include postage at rate of 1 pound per pint.

Improved Round Pod, Extra Early Valentine. This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth and producing enormously. The great market garden green colored snap beans. Pkt. 5c and 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25.

Black Valentine. This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier with less risk or injury by cold. It is fully as quick growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. Pkt. 5c and 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. A very early variety; long, straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Pkt. 5c and 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c, pt. 25c, qt. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75.

Improved Golden Wax. (Grenell's). Pods large, long, brittle and entirely stringless and of a beautiful rich golden wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight and flat; light cream wax color. Seed white, splashed with purplish black. Pkt. 5c and 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c, pt. 25c, qt. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—Marked by extreme earliness and productiveness, Brittle Saddleback. Claimed to be hardier and will stand frost better than other early kinds and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round podded snap, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c and 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c, pt. 25c, qt. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50 pk. \$2.75.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Pkt. 5c and 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c, pt. 20c qt. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$7.50.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks. Our hardiest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Pkt. 5c and 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$7.50.

Extra Early Refugee, or 1000 to 1. A seven-week plant, medium to late; large vines, favorite for canning and pickling; productive; round pod; good main crop. Pkt. 5c and 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$7.50.

Beets

Culture. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June through September, for use during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. Soak seed before planting.

Early Eclipse. The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe shaped, fine dark red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 75c.

Early Dark Blood Turnip. Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 75c.

Dark Red Egyptian. Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about 3 inches, slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender, of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Extra Early or Bassano. As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 75c.

Improved Long Smooth, Blood Red. Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 75c.

Half Long Blood Red. Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 75c.

Silesian Sugar White. A sweet white beet preferred by some. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 75c.

Beet Plants. For December, January, February and March shipment, f. o. b. Florida or South Carolina coast growers, cash with order, \$1.50 per 1,000.

BEETS FOR STOCK

Mangel Wurzel Norbitan Giant. We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size. Flesh solid; a good keeper. Oz. 5c, 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. Sow spring and fall in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cropped six times during the season. Plant grows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. In cutting leaves, leave two inches at the stem, and leaf will grow out. Poultry fond of it. This is not grown for its roots, but as a salad, and is particularly desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later the broad, flat beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant, and should be grown in



every garden. Makes too a world of continuous green stuff for chickens. Resistant to cold. Crop close but leaves bud and leave three or four of the central leaves. One pound per plant is often had per one cutting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

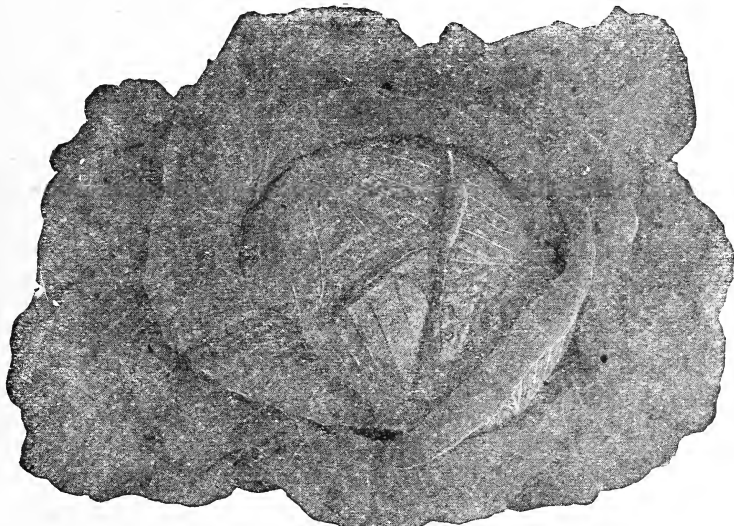
Brussels Sprouts

Closely akin to the cabbage and collard. Treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about 2 feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

Perfection. The variety for the South. Grows 2 feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and becomes very tender and rich when touched by frost. Sow in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivate same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

varieties out of doors, in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially in the flat headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 6 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in rows; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 10 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row.

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield. Most desirable extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent



Succession Cabbage

Cabbages

"Cabbage, Cauliflower, Etc." By C. L. Allen. Cloth, 126 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book—60c postpaid.

Our Cabbage Seed. We pay 50 per cent more for our Long Island Cabbage Seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America, who use cheap imported seed, which seed have proven unsatisfactory, because so large a portion of them in Southern planting go to seed at once in place of heading out. Certain seasons make less headings than others on all cabbage seed and we are not responsible for non-headings.

The whole line of our cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. There are no better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer. We sell our special cabbage seed—enough to grow 3,000 acres in cabbage on Charleston coast.

Culture. For a succession sow the early varieties in cold frames in January or February or early March. Later sow the early

varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Early Charleston Wakefield—Early and well known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage grow off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield; one-third larger in size. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Copenhagen Market—A new cabbage in enormous demand throughout the cabbage world, and heretofore in limited supply. A trifle later, three or four days, perhaps, than Wakefield, but is round headed and is larger and more to be desired. They weigh an average of 10 pounds, and frequently fourteen to sixteen pounds. The earliest of all the round headed cabbages. Our truckers are taking rapid and large hold of this splen-



did new cabbage. The field yield is high, and 95 per cent head all at same time. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. 50c, 1 lb. \$2.25.

Georgia Early Truckers. One of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor, largely used by South Carolina ea coast shippers. 1 pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Early Winningstadt. A standard cone-shaped solid head; second early variety. 1 kt. 5c, 1 oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, 1 lb. \$1.75.

Early Large York. For very early sowing; an old English variety, heads small and slightly heart-shaped. 1 pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 20c, 4 oz. 60c, 1 lb. \$1.75.

Willet's All-Season Sureheader. One of the finest for second early or late sowing. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. 1 pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Succession Cabbage. The earliest header among flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate. A popular cabbage, large yielder, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 pounds), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 65c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Improved Early Flat Dutch. Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some. 1 pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Improved Early Drumhead. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties. 1 pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Green Glazed. For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to inspect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. 1 pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 75c, 1 lb. \$2.50.

Buncombe, or North Carolina Winter. A firm, solid header and keeps well; either a spring or winter cabbage. 1 pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Premium Late Drumhead. Sow in September, very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads. 1 pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. The old favorite for fall and winter sowing. 1 pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Carolina Winter Cabbage. Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for Cabbage Seed—usually small head Cabbage. Exploited and only listed by this house. The very choicest and the very largest of all Cabbages, and the only Cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never cold-killed. Is of immense size; often three to three and one-half feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 pounds. Augusta truckers, 1914, whole-saled them in Augusta at 15 cents per head—retailed at 25 cents. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collar. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. They all head. Plant seed March 15th to September and set out plants. They head up in the winter. Is the best Southern Cabbage ever known, and should be universally grown. Pkt. 10c, 1 oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, 1 lb. \$2.50.

One Acre in Cabbages should make 5,000 heads at about 4 to 5 pounds each, or ten tons of fine succulent feed for man, hog and cattle. What better could you ask?

Willet's Early Cabbage Plants

By Express (Frost Proof).

Delivery October to March, 1917. Our plants are from seed sown in open fields on Carolina coast and are frost proof.

We ship millions of Cabbage plants; do an immense business in them, and can figure on largest orders, October to March. Also in mid-summer. Varieties: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early Flat Dutch. See just below for method of growing. All Cabbage plants are cash with order, and no plants are shipped C. O. D. 1,000 \$1.50, 2,000 \$1.25, 5,000 to 10,000 90c per thousand, F. O. B. Grower, for express shipment.

Willet's Cabbage Plants

By Parcel Post. (Frost Proof).

Grown from the best of Long Island grown seed and not imported seed; shipped direct from our growing station in South Carolina by parcel post or express—shipment from November to April 15th. The plants will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance, disappointing to the sight, but regardless of appearance, they will produce results. Our grower grows over 140,000,000 Cabbage plants. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. Varieties: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch. Terms, cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. Price: 100, 200, 300, 35c per hundred, 500 for \$1.40. 1,000 for \$2.40, by parcel post, prepaid.

Carrots

Culture. One ounce will plant a 100-foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile, deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press soil down, thin out from 2 to 4 inches, so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days. Best time for planting, August to October.

Digestible, wholesome, with six times more nutriment by weight than Irish potatoes. Boil without peeling two hours. Valuable in stews and soups, as its pectin acid gelatinizes all fluids and makes them easily digested.

Improved Long Orange. A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor, yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to at tain full size. Pkt. 5c, 1 oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Chantenay. Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Half-Long Danvers. One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 oz. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.



Chantenay Carrot.

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

CARROTS FOR STOCK

Culture. Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter; 500 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed value.

Belgian Yellow. The largest, heaviest, cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered as the roots grow largely above the ground. Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c. lb. 60c, 5 lbs \$2.50.

Cauliflower

Culture. Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage and same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hot bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. Ready in 95 to 120 days. Market May 15th to July 15th; October 15th to November 15th. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

Early Snowball. Plants 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Pkt. 20c, oz. \$1.25, ¼ lb. \$4.00, lb. \$15.00.

Celery

(See Cut.)

"Celery Culture," by Beattie. 150 pages, illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, 60c postpaid.

Culture. One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June and also in August and September. Transplanted when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Market September to January 15th.

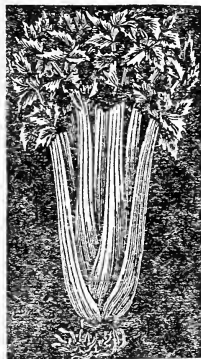
Boston Market. Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

White Plume. The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Golden Self Blanching.

(See cut.) A self-blanching variety of the White Plume type, ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality; of a rich, golden yellow color; crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Pkt. 10c, oz 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

Celery Plants. All kinds from November 1st to May. By express only, and cash with order. 1,000 \$1.75, 5,000 at \$1.50; 10,000 at \$1.25. **Golden Self-Blanching.** Page Twenty-one



MASTERS' PLANT SETTER.

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than 3 men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's only way. No blank. No stooping. No more lame back.

Don't wait for show-ers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of the weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut-worm or your money back.

Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stony. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Get literature and see how it's done. Sets five to ten thousand plants a day—Cabbages, Sweet Potatoes, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Pepper, Collards, etc. \$4.00 each.



Georgia Collards

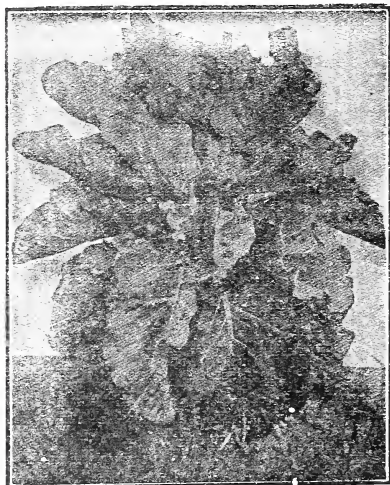
Culture. An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants, 150-foot row. Sow in spring or summer and fall, as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20th, made plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6½ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre. Frost does not injure. The cheapest of all foods is Collard "Greens." The market has never been over-supplied.

The Collard is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest kind known), growing in any kind of fertile soil and the vegetable itself is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk 3 to 5 feet. Then, after the top has been cut off, the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the invincible stalks are a delicious dish. The Collard is most palatable in winter, especially after a keen frost, and even quite a considerable freeze only renders the flavor more delicate as well as the vegetable itself more wholesome. Have often seen plants weighing from 17 to 18 pounds. Planted in August last of June, they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September if dried. Plants will keep growing till spring. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

Collard Plants. Parcel Post in hundreds and by express in large amounts, same price as Cabbage plants.

Georgia Blue Stem Collard. The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 20c. lb. 50c.

Georgia White Cabbage Collard. Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen years ago. Three-fourth of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 50c.



Georgia Cabbage Collard.

North Carolina Short Stem. A North Carolina variety, with short stems and large spreading leaves; easily withstands summer drougths and winter cold. Quality and flavor excellent. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 50c.

Corn Salad

(FETICUS)

Culture. Sow in spring in drills 1 foot apart; it will mature in six or eight weeks. For winter and early spring use, sow in drills in August and September. Three ounces to 100 feet of drill.

Large Seeded. A most desirable salad, which can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. It should be largely used in the South. August and September seedings give best results. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and press down the soil. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Egg Plant

Culture. One ounce 100-foot row; 4 ounces to one acre of 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Plant February 1st in hot bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost—say November 1st. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet.

A most satisfactory and profitable crop for late fall and winter shipments from South Florida. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of Egg Plant at that season is often surprising satisfactory. Usually customary to plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through winter.

New York Improved Purple.

White Pearl.

Black Beauty.

Florida High Bush.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, 4 ozs. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, for all of the above four varieties.

Endive

White Curled Endive. An important fall and winter salad. Plant in drills August and September. Thin out to one foot apart; one ounce to 100 feet. This is a delicious, tender,

curled salad which should be in much larger use. While there are several types, the White Curled is best. Has tender curly leaves of silvery green, almost white, and can be used when young without blanching. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.00.

Kale

Culture. Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder, the yield of Kale running sometimes 400 pounds to the acre. A winter crop. Sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row; cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in the winter and the land then put down to other crops. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 3 pounds to an acre. For winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We frequently plant here about August 1st up to November and still through mid-winter up until May -st. Ready in 90 to 120 days.

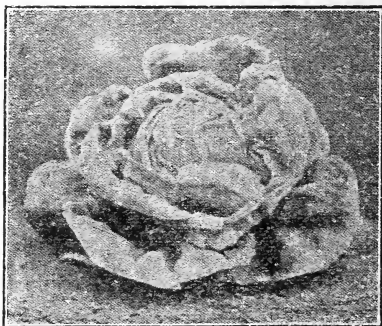
Dwarf Scotch. Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like a nimmense feather. Grayish green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges, extremely hardy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 30c, lb. 75c.

Tall Scotch. Curled Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more; equally as tender and fine for market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 30c, lb. 75c.

Kohlrabi

Turnip Rooted Cabbage. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip. Sow from July late to middle of October for January and February use. Broadcast or drill and cultivate like Rutabaga. Cooked same as turnips. Makes also a fine stock food, yielding several hundred bushels per acre. Plants should be about 8 inches apart. We sell "Early White Vienna," white, ball delicate. Price: Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

Lettuce



Deacon Cabbage.

Culture. On ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st, they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth is wanted tender; several crops in one season under glass frames. Ready in 50 to 85 days. Market March 1st to August 15th, and October 1st to December 15th. Plant all the year.



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



Deacon Cabbage. (See cut.) Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Pkt. 5c oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

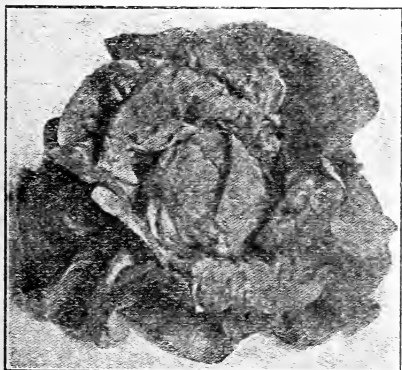
Maximum, or Immensity. A very large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all lettuce. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

May King. A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Silver Ball. The thick, light green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Big Boston. (See cut.) Among the Southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and soddility. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Improved Hanson. Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within, for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00.



Big Boston.

Lettuce Plants. Ready for shipments from November 1st until May. F. O. B. Grower in Florida or South Carolina coast. Cash with order, \$1.50 per 1,000, 5,000 to 10,000 lots at \$1.25 per 1,000.

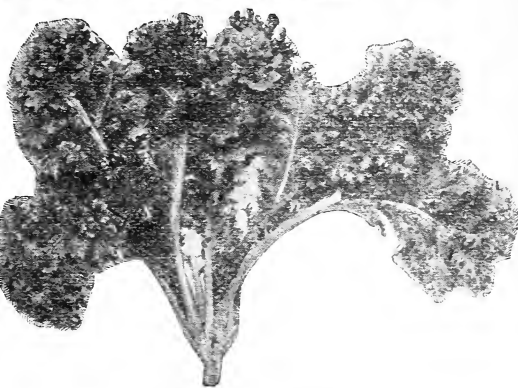
Mustard

Culture. Sow in fall, winter or spring in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in 5 or 6 weeks. One ounce, 100-foot row; 3 to 5 pounds an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be cut down here all the year around. Seed are cheap.

Southern Giant Curled. United States seed trade supplied. Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, 1 lb. 60c.

Chinese. United States seed trade supplied. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 35c, 1 lb. 60c.

Ostrich Plume. Seed grown in Georgia. United States seedmen supplied. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting



Ostrich Plume Mustard.

it in novelty lists. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 35c, 1 lb. 60c.

Fordhook. A strain intermediate in value between Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than Ostrich Plume, but more curly than Southern Giant Curled. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, 1 lb. 60c.

Onion Seed

"The New Onion Culture," by Greiner; 140 pages; illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, postpaid, 60c.

Culture. One ounce to 100-foot row; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. For onions, sow in February, March, September, or October, in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 to 3 feet apart. Transplant 5 or 6 inches in row. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in planting, or sow in hot beds in winter, and transplant in spring. They grow quickly. Ready in 100 to 110 days. Ready for "bunching" 1st of April and ready for harvesting June 1st. 200 bushels per acre. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Australian Brown. Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. These, dug in spring and kept in sheds, will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onions once dug rot so early. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Prize Taker. Large globe shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighed 2 to 3 pounds. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

White Pearl. Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c, 1 lb. \$2.25.

White Silverskin. Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Large Red Weathersfield. It is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 65c, 1 lb. \$1.75.

Bermuda Varieties. They are of a mild and delicate flavor, and keep long. They produce full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South, seed sown in August or September will produce large onions for market for early spring. Second early varieties later than Pearl, but sooner than White Sil-

ver Skin or Danvers. Onions are flattened about 4 inches in diameter. We import our seed direct from Canary Islands from the best growers. Samples of Bermuda Onions, from our seed, as shipped us early in May from Florida and planted in October, showed Onions 6 inches broad, 3 inches deep, and weighing $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per onion. Plant about 5 pounds to an acre, 1 ounce for 100 feet.

White Bermuda. The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Pkt. 10c. oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 65c, lb. \$2.25.

Red Bermuda. This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Pkt. 10c. oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 65c, lb. \$2.25.

Crystal Wax. This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, 4 ozs. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50.

Onion Sets

(32 Pounds to Bushel.)

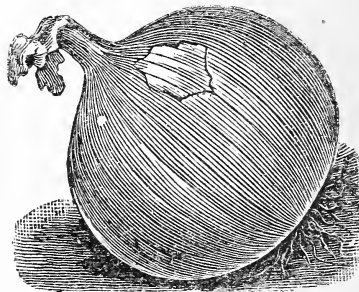
Our **Onion Sets** are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to one-inch mesh, clean, firm and small. The cheap Kentucky sets are trashy, large, watery and heavy in weight—making a heavy loss to buyer. We can buy miscellaneous sets a great deal cheaper, but truckers who plant for market will find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in onion sets and where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.

Onions as a Succession Crop. Plant the following sets in the fall; the Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Xmas; Bermudas a little later, and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop, Pearl will ripen first; Bermuda will ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin will ripen last. A succession Onion crop, both for selling in green bunches and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the fall early and at the same time Pearl, Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

Culture. One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September, through November, four inches in row, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant Onion sets for big Onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size. Onions

produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed, and the highest prices received for early onions warrant the outlay.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. Pure, clear, waxy, white color, very mild and finest flavor, and most beautiful of all onions. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.25, 1 bu. \$4.00.



Yellow Danvers.

White Multiplier. Thirty-six pounds to bushel, summer, or thirty-two pounds in winter. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia.) We are heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor. Pt. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$2.25.

Yellow Danvers. The most popular main crop sort for spring planting. Pt. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.35.

Red Weathersfield. (See cut.) A large cropper and favorite market variety. Pt. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.35.

White Silver Skin. The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers and large yielders. Pt. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$2.65.

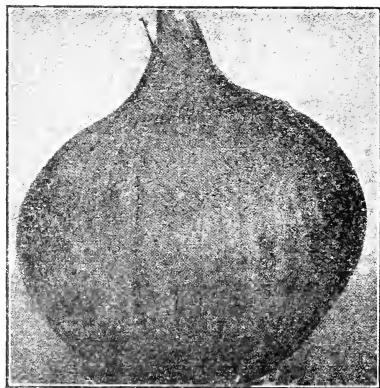
Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate. For fall planting only. Qt. 15c, pk. 85c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$2.75.

White Bermuda or Yellow. For fall planting only. An extra large onion, color yellowish white, shape flat; mild, fine flavor. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.80, bu. \$3.00.

Red Bermuda. For fall planting only. Exactly like the White except color is a dark red. An excellent keeper. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.80, bu. \$3.00.

Yellow Potato Onions. (Winter 32 pounds, Summer 36 pounds. Bunch in a hill like Irish potatoes. Run in size from a shelled black walnut to size of lemon. Plant each bulb 24 inches apart, one-inch deep in furrow, September and October or the last of winter. Round, delicate and delicious in flavor. Multiply enormously in the hill from one bulb according to size. Small sets make a few and big onions, and vice versa. Eat green in March, or better still when tops die down in June gather; keep splendidly as stored and ventilated through all summer. One bushel of sets sometimes makes 50 bushels of onion bulbs. Price: pt. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$2.25.

Yellow Multiplying Shallots. Thirty-two pounds to bushel. Bottoms. Valuable trucker crop. Plant August 15th through November, 15 inches apart in the row. In March or April each shallot as planted will produce a bunch of forty or fifty shallots—sometimes sixty. In January truckers sell 5-cent bunches, tops and bottoms, one hill making a 5-cent bunch. Grow larger tops and bottoms than White Shallots. In January green



Red Weatherfield.



Shallots can be dug and planted out, which in turn will make a crop of onions larger but fewer to the hill than fall planted. The dried onions after spring harvesting keep well and make a much finer flavoring for soups, etc., than any other onion. Onion lovers prefer the Shallots to other types of onions and enormous amounts can be made per acre. Plant in fall or early new year. Price: Qt. 20c, pk. 90c, ½ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$2.75.

White Multiplying Shallots. These are identical in every way with the Yellow Multiplying Shallots except that they are white in place of being yellow. Price: qt. 20c, pk. 85c, ½ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$2.50.

Onion Plants

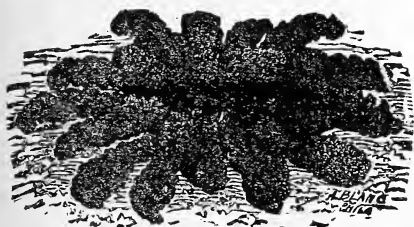
F. O. B. Grower only.

White Silver Skin and Yellow Danvers. Ready for shipment November to April. Cash with order, 1,000 at \$1.50, 5,000 to 10,000 at \$1.25 per thousand.

Bermuda Onion Plants. Ready for shipment January to April. Cash with order at \$1.75 per 1,000.

Parsley

Culture. One ounce to 100 feet; soak seed. Sow in early spring and September to November. Thin out in drills to 4 inches apart.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Plain or Single. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 85c.

Parsnip

A useful winter vegetable. Roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be largely grown, both by gardeners and truckers. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soak 24 hours. Ready in 120 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant August to April.

Culture. Very slow in germinating, especially when ground is dry. When 2 inches high thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Hollow Crown or Sugar. Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock feeding use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 60c.

Page Twenty-five

Garden Peas

Use **Mulford Culture**; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50c—all post-paid.

Culture. One quart to 150-foot row; 1½ bushels per acre. Peas can be planted here from January to August. September and October are best months for fall planting. Sow in single or double rows, 4 feet apart, and 2 inches in row. Ready for use in 50 to 90 days. Average date for planting February 10th and average date for maturing for the early kinds, April 25th; of the medium kinds, May 10th, and of the late varieties, June 1st. Average yield about 100 bushels per acre.

First and Best, or Philadelphia Extra Early. Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Pkt. 5c and 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, ½ pk. 75c, pk. \$1.35, bu. \$5.00.

Alaska. A standard variety and the earliest of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a larger size, and 10 per cent more productive. Vines grow about 20 inches high, of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c and 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 30c, ½ pk. 85c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor, pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. The juicy, sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Pkt. 5c and 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 30c, ½ pk. 80c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Gradus. A most popular high quality extra early wrinkled pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Pkt. 5c and 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, ½ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

Champion of England. Second early; wrinkled. One of the finest varieties for family use; standard. Sow thick. Pkt. 5c and 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, ½ pk. 90c, pk. \$1.60, bu. \$5.50.

Large White Marrowfat. Main or late crop. A large, heavy pea, and a good cropper, grown everywhere. Pkt. 5c and 10c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, ½ pk. 75c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$4.75.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea. Pkt. 5c and 10c; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

McLean's Pemium Gem. Early dwarf, 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Pkt. 5c and 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, ½ pk. \$1.10, pk. \$1.90, bu. \$6.25.

Ameer—Called by some Mammoth Large Pod Alaska. Now used largely on the Carolina coast. Pods longer and larger than Alaska and borne on the vine often in pairs. Pea larger than Alaska. Seed larger than Alaska and a trifle more dented and bluish green color. Height 30 inches, pods 3 inches long. Pkt. 5c and 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 30c, ½ pk. 80c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Sutton's Excelsior. The finest dwarf pea in cultivation, for private and market gardeners. A dwarf wrinkled pea in the front rank for earliness, with much larger and handsomer pods than any other variety in this class.

Takes the place in the Dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts, and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vines rugged and strong and require no support. An abundant cropper, frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 inches long, broad, straight, well filled to the end. Seed pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Height of straw 15 inches. Pkt. 5c and 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, ½ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.



Radishes

Culture. Ready in 25 to 40 days. Market April to June 15th, and September 15th to December 15th. To be tender and crisp. Radishes must be grown quickly and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. For fall and winter use sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August, or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 8 to 10 pounds one acre.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip. One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top of bright red color, and is very attractive both in color and shape, making it good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 60c.

Half-Long Scarlet Radish. A half-long, fine Radish, well known. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 oz. 20c, lb. 50c.

Long Scarlet Short Top. A beautiful long Radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 50c.

French Breakfast. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 oz. 25c, lb. 60c.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped. An attractive short variety; globe shaped; bright rose carmine; with bottom and top clear white and leaves small. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 60c.

Chinese Rose Winter. Best fall and winter variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 oz. 20c, lb. 50c.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest as well as hardiest of Radishes, an excellent sort for winter; oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 50c.

Dwarf Essex Rape or Georgia Salad

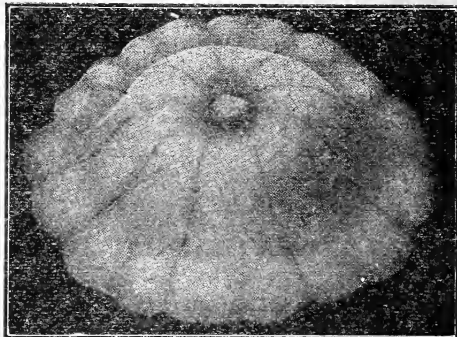
Culture. One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows 2 feet apart, or sow in August, September and October; 15 or 20 pounds to acre. Our seed are the best English and not the cheaper German grown.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high 6 inches above ground and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut. Price: oz. 5c, 4 ozs. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 20c pound.

Summer or Bush Squashes

Every year the planting of the Summer or Bush Squashes in the Central South during July and August for September and October use, becomes more prevalent. Every year the planting of these Squashes in Florida and along the Gulf coast, for fall and early winter shipment becomes larger. Our people are just learning that these Squashes grow and bear from summer planted seed just as well as from spring planted. These Squashes can be planted in the Central South as late as August 15th. South Florida plantings can be continued as late as October 1st, either for home use or shipment. One ounce 25 hills, 5 pounds per acre. Besides being a prime dish

for human use. Squashes are in tremendous use now, because of the great productivity, for hog growing purposes.



Mammoth White Bush Squash.

We recommend the following:

Mammoth White Bush. This is of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 75c.

Early White Bush Scallop. Early, well known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 75c.

Summer Crookneck. Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery excrecence. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Spinach

Culture. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. A good crop all the year; ready for use in 35 days. Less coarse than some other "greens," largely used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. For Northern market it is usually planted in August; yields from 150 to 200 bushels per acre. It is used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. It is usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops. Soak seeds. Germinate badly—takes 10 days.



New Zealand Spinach.



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



New Zealand Spinach. First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Is totally unlike other Spinach. Remains in edible condition ten times longer than other Spinach. Whenever broken off, it sends out a fresh wide growth. The plant spreads five times as wide and rises about three times to height as ordinary Spinach, thus affording fifteen to twenty times the volume of edible material. Its foliage is thick, juicy and succulent, dark green, and absolutely heat resistant; and leaves are covered with water globules, like an ice plant. It can be cut through the hottest summer months, when other Spinach is unobtainable, and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plant spring and fall, one ounce to 100 feet drilled and ten pounds to the acre. Is delicate as asparagus. Cooks tender like marrow. New Zealand Spinach two to one is better than any other known type of salad greens. The hotels are using it now almost exclusively. There is nothing comparable to it as to delicacy on the part of the eater and quantity as produced on the part of the grower. Augusta and Charleston truckers have gone into it in a large way. Put the seed in warm water and let them stand over night before planting. Oz. 10c, 4 oz.s. 25c, lb. 75c.

Long Standing. A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs at 20c per pound.

Bloomsdale Savoy. The variety most used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves are large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. at 20c per pound.

Broad Leaf Flanders. Late, broad round thick leaf. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, 25 and 50 lbs. 20c lb.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Culture. Sow seed in August and September in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow as long as they will. Plants are hardy, so let them stay in the ground and use through the winter and spring as desired. One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce or make into fritters; the flavor is like fried oysters. Sow one ounce of seed to 100-foot drill.

Sandwich Island Mammoth. The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Strawberry Plants

Culture. Plant fall, winter or spring, except when ground is actually frozen. Apply per acre, 500 pounds of fertilizer in drill or 1,000 to 5,000 pounds broadcast, fertilizer analyzing as near as practicable, Ammonia 4 per cent, Potash 3 to 5 per cent, Phosphoric Acid 7 per cent. Protect with litter when ground is frozen. Set out in 3 foot rows, 15 to 18 inches apart, about 9,000 plants per acre. Shipment from October to April 15th.

Best varieties for the South: Excelsior, Missionary and Hefflin for extra early. Improved Lady Thompson for medium early, Klondyke for medium and Gandy for late.

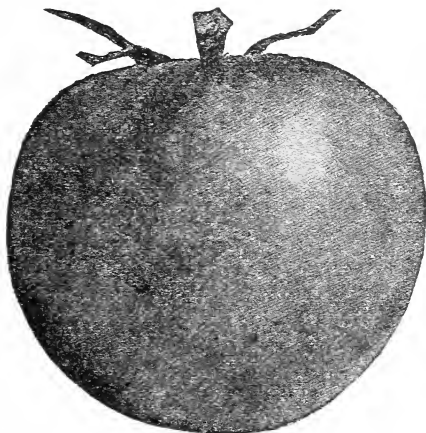
150 Plants, assorted, delivered.....	\$1.25
300 Plants, assorted, delivered.....	1.75
1,000 Plants, by express, collect.....	3.00
5,000 Plants, by express, collect, per M....	2.50

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Tomatoes

"Tomato Culture," by Tracy. 150 pages, cloth. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, 60c.

For Your Summer and Fall Plantings. About the time this catalog comes into the hands of the majority of its readers the tomatoes from the spring plantings will have begun to die out. It's easily possible for the people of the Central South to have tomatoes for table use for a month or six weeks after killing frost. Planted now, most varieties bear in 75 to 80 days. Summer planted tomatoes will be in their prime during October and November and can be picked green before the plants are killed and kept in the house and ripened gradually for weeks afterwards. If you have never tried planting tomatoes in summer, do so now. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast



New Stone Tomato.

it is a regular crop for fall and early winter shipment. Truckers about Augusta make most tomato money by setting out plants early in August. This makes a ripe crop before frost and this crop escapes the usual insect enemies. Aside from the ripe tomatoes which bring a good price, large green tomatoes are in large sale for pickling.

The Stone Tomato. Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds from blossom end to stem. Large in size and heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

New Early Acme. Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, 1 lb. \$1.75.

Matchless. The finest and best of the new canning tomatoes. Really our finest tomato. Color same as Acme. The canner's favorite. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 90c, lb. \$2.75.

Willet's Golden Ponderosa—A new delightful flavored tomato. Should be grown by everyone. Weighs often two pounds. Immense in size. Exquisite individual flavor unlike Red Tomatoes. Tender and delicious. When ripe, cut in half and eat with a spoon with powdered sugar. A decorative table effect is made with a mixed dish of Red and of this Golden Yellow Tomato. Price: Pkt. 15c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.



Red Ponderosa. An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and pulplish-carmine color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 90c. lb. \$2.75.

Spark's Earliana. (Bright Red.) The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c. lb. \$2.50.

Huffman's Earliest. (New.) Listed only by us. Large shipments were made last year weighing over a pound each, twelve to a basket and 72 to a crate. Absolutely the earliest tomato known. Ripe tomatoes in a latitude as high as Delaware by June 3rd. Price: Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, 4 ozs. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

Improved Trophy. Strong growing, vigorous and productive vine. Its large, solid smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep rich red fruit. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Livingston's Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Selected Paragon. A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Golden Queen. Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 75c, lb. \$2.00.

Turnip and Rutabaga Seed

Note. This house is one of the heaviest turnip seed dealers in the South.

We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, and are heavy contractors of American grown types, and heavy contractors too, especially of Southern grown types.

Culture. One ounce for 100-foot drill; 2 pounds, one acre. Sow in drills, which are 24 inches apart. For fall and winter turnips, from July to November. Thin to 6 inches. Sow spring varieties early in spring—about March 1st. Rutabagas are best sown in September. Turnips are an important item of human and stock feed, both turnips and green tops being used. While not a legume, turnips as a cover crop seem to improve the land (by aeration) almost as much as legumes. Cotton and corn make fine crops after turnips, and when we consider that only two pounds of seed are required for an acre with a net cost per acre of 90 cents, and when we consider the value of turnips for the human and cattle food, the wonder is that a much larger amount of turnips are not grown than are.

Some sow 15 pounds of Crimson and one pound of Turnip Seed mixed per acre in late summer time; gather turnips early in winter and graze Crimson through winter and in spring get a fine crop of hay.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. The earliest of all flat turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 75c.

Extra Early White Milan. Same as above save white all over. Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 25c, 1 lb. 75c, all postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch. (Flat strap-leaved.) Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

Early Red, or Purple Top. (Flat strap-leaved.) Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

Early Mammoth Red Top White Globe. Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. An Augusta favorite. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

Large White Cow-horn. A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

Large White Norfolk Globe. Makes large round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

Pomperanian White Globe. Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

White Egg. A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

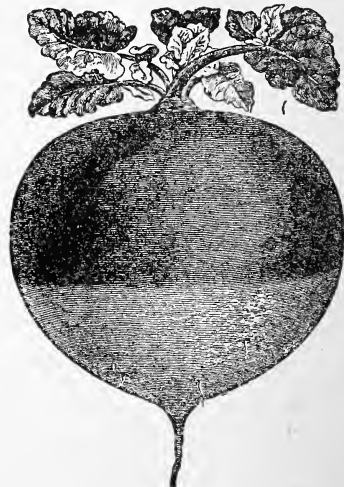
Greystone Turnip. Great English favorite, is darkish in color. Extra large turnip, and an extra hardy turnip, among all of the white turnips. Top is purple; flesh exceedingly firm; an excellent and perfect keeper among all of the winter turnips. Prime favorite. New here. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.



Purple Top White Globe.



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



SALAD VARIETIES



Seven-Tops. Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Does not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops.

Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

Georgia Frost King, or Southern Prize. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Differing though from Seven-Tops, which simply tops. The Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip that is excellent lasting through winter till late spring, when other turnips

are pithy. This turnip's root is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Price all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

Rutabaga or Swede

Improved Purple-Top Yellow. The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder and good keeper; hardy and sweet and solid. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 45c.

Bon Air, or Golden Necklace Rutabaga. The largest Rutabaga in existence. Strictly American. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 25c, lb. 50c.

Large White, or Russian. Flesh is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c, 4 ozs. 20c, 1 lb. 45c.

WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS For Fall and Winter Planting

There are no Flowers to be had in the home in winter except by planting bulbs. By planting in the open ground Flowers can be had long before Roses and other Flowers bloom.

We import all of our bulbs, getting them direct from the best growers, and only handle the highest grade.

HOW TO PLANT AND GROW BULBS.

Cultural Directions are given under the head of each different class of bulbs.

Time for Planting out-of-doors is from September 15th until about January 15th or even two weeks later. But in order to get a good selection, it is much better to order to order early in the season, and plant out about October 1st, as this will give the bulbs time to get well-rooted before freezing weather.

Dutch Hyacinths

The Hyacinth is so well known and esteemed that any description of its many good qualities is needless.

Outdoor Culture. The bulbs may be planted any time from September to January 15th—the earlier the better. Succeed in any good, well-drained garden soil. Set bulbs so that tops will be 3 or 4 inches below surface and 6 to 10 inches apart. Before severe weather comes on, cover beds with straw, leaves or manure to protect from the frost, but care should be taken that this covering is not too thick, as bulbs are as likely to be injured by being kept too warm as by freezing; this should be removed when danger from hard frost is past.

Pot Culture. Planting may be made at any time from September to December, though October is best. A light, rich soil, with a mixture of well-rotted cow or sheep manure, is most suitable. Use a 4 or 5-inch pot, and have the tops of the bulbs just above the surface. After potting give a good watering and set away in a cool cellar or outhouse and cover with coal ashes or some litter, until thoroughly rooted; this usually takes from 10 to 12 weeks. They may then be brought as wanted for a succession of flowers into a moderately warm, light room.

Culture in Glasses. To grow Hyacinths in water, they should be placed so that the base of the bulb merely touches the water. The glasses should then be set in a cool, dark closet, or in the cellar, until filled with roots, when they may be brought into the light.

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Give as much fresh air as possible without letting the plants stand in a draught, and as nearly as possible at a temperature of sixty degrees until the spikes are developed. To put them at once into a room with a temperature of say 70 degrees would cause them to flower prematurely.

Single Dutch. First size bulbs. Straight colors. Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid: Each 6c, dozen 60c; 100 \$3.50 by express not prepaid.

Double Dutch. First size bulbs, Straight colors. Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid: Each 6c, dozen 60c; 100 \$3.75 by express not prepaid.

Dutch Hyacinths. Mixed colors, single or double. Price, postpaid: Dozen 55c; 100 \$3.25 by express, not prepaid.

Early French Roman Hyacinths

Early French Roman Hyacinths. A charming class of Hyacinths from the south of France (quite distinct from the Dutch Hyacinths), producing graceful, delicately perfumed spikes of flowers. They force readily in the house. Three bulbs can be put in a 4-inch, or six bulbs in a 6-inch pot or pan, and as each bulb produces several spikes it makes a beautiful plant for conservatory or house decoration. Their treatment is identical with the Dutch Hyacinth.

Pure White. Price postpaid, each 6c, dozen 60c; 100 \$3.75 by express not prepaid.

Pink. Price, postpaid: Each 6c, dozen 60c; 100 \$3.75 by express, not prepaid.

Blue. Price, postpaid: each 6c, dozen 60c; 100 3.75 by express, not prepaid.

Tulips

Culture in Pots. Put three in a 5-inch pot, or more in proportion in larger pots. Use ordinary good garden soil, and plant so that the top of the bulb will be just even with surface of the soil. Water thoroughly, and then give same treatment as hyacinths in pots.

Culture Out-of-Doors. In preparing a bed for Tulips care should be taken to have it



TULIPS—(Continued)

so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep, according to stiffness of soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat bed same as out-door culture for hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure.

Single. Straight colors. Pure White, Pink, Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid: Each 3c, dozen 25c, 100 \$1.50.

Double. Straight colors. Pure White, Pink, Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid: Each 3c, dozen 25c, 100 \$1.50.

Mixed Single and Double. Price, postpaid: Each 3c, dozen 20c, 100 \$1.30.

Darwin. Straight colors. Pure White, Pink, Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid: Each 4c, dozen 40c, 100 \$2.00.

Crocus

This brilliant and universally admired spring flower will thrive in any soil or situation, but to be brought to the highest perfection it should be grown in an open bed or border of deep, rich sandy loam. They are invaluable for pot culture. To secure a succession of blooms commence planting early in October, 6 or 8 bulbs in a pot, using rich soil and planting about an inch deep.

Crocus. (Extra large or mammoth.) Straight colors. Blue, White, Striped and Yellow. Price, postpaid: Dozen 20c, 100 \$1.35.

Freesias

The popular Freesias are greatly prized for the delightful fragrance of their delicately sweet flowers, which when cut, will remain in good condition for a long time in water. Easily grown or forced in good loamy soil, with admixture of leaf-mold and sand, in a frame or green-house, and are excellent for window culture in winter.

Freesia refracta alba. The body of the flower is pure white. Their fragrance is very lasting. Price, postpaid: dozen 20c, 100 \$1.25.

Narcissus or Daffodils

ALL EXTRA DOUBLE NOSE BULBS.

No spring-blooming bulbs are more popular than Narcissi. May be grown either indoors or out. The varied forms, from the dainty Narcissus poeticus to the great trumpet-shaped flowers of Emperor, offer the gardener a selection of flowers that can be had with no other bulbs. Bulbs can be grown in any garden soil, or planted in groups among perennials or shrubs. Once planted, they need no further attention, and will increase in strength and beauty from year to year. The flowers have a great range of color-combinations from pure white to deep orange-yellow; from rich yellow trumpet and snow-white perianth to sulphur-white trumpet and yellow perianth. For indoor blooming Narcissi may be treated in the same manner as hyacinths.

LARGE TRUMPET VARIETIES.

Giant Princess. One of the most popular; perianth sulphur white; trumpet rich yellow. As a forcing variety it is superior in every way. Price, postpaid: Each 4c, dozen 35c; 100 \$1.50, by express, not prepaid.

Trumpet Major. A large and shapely flower of rich yellow color throughout. Comes into bloom early and is excellent for forcing. Price, postpaid: Each 4c, dozen 35c; 100 \$1.75, by express, not prepaid.

Golden Spur. The most popular of the golden yellow trumpets with cut flower grow-

ers, as it produces freely and early its handsome, rich, deep yellow flowers. A strong, vigorous grower. Price postpaid: Each 6c, dozen 60c; 100 \$3.00, by express, not prepaid.

Emperor. One of the largest and finest daffodils in cultivation, pure yellow trumpet of immense size and wide, exelapping, rich primrose perianth; for growing in pots it is unequalled. Much in demand for cutting. Price, postpaid: Each 6c, dozen 60c; 100 \$3.00, by express, not prepaid.

Empress. Of strong, robust growth, with fine large flowers; the perianth snow white, trumpet rich yellow; one of the best bicolors and of rare beauty for cutting. Price, postpaid: Each 6c, dozen 60c; 100 \$3.00, by express not prepaid.

MEDIUM TRUMET NARCISSUS.

Sir Watkins. A gigantic flower, the largest in this section; perianth sulphur-yellow; cup slightly deeper in color and tinged with orange; fine for pot culture; does well everywhere. Price, postpaid: Each 5c, dozen 45c; 100 \$2.50, by express, not prepaid.

Barrii Conspicuus. Perianth soft yellow; broad-spreading cup; magnificently illuminated with scarlet; a most distinct and beautiful sort; the admiration of everyone, and should be grown in quantity for cutting, as it lasts longer when cut than most sorts. Price, postpaid: Dozen 30c; 100 \$1.75, by express, not prepaid.

JONQUILS.

Single Sweet-scented. Rich buttery yellow; not as large a flower as the others, but most fragrant and very free-flowering. Price, postpaid: Dozen 20c, 100 \$1.20.

POET'S NARCISSUS.

Poeticus. (Pheasant's Eye.) Flowers snow white, with beautiful cup suffused with bright orange red, blooms in May; very fragrant. Price postpaid: Dozen 20c, 100 \$1.45.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Orange Phoenix. Light citron, with orange center; a beautiful, artistic blossom and easily forced. Price, postpaid: Dozen 45c; 100 \$2.00, by express, not prepaid.

Von Sion. The famous old Dutch Daffodil; flowers golden yellow, large and of fine form. This variety is used in enormous quantities for forcing; also excellent for bedding in conjunction with Hyacinths, flowering at the same time. Price, postpaid: Each 6c, dozen 60c; 100 \$3.00, by express, not prepaid.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Paper White Grandiflora. An improved, large flowering form of the Paper White, possessing all the good qualities of that popular and easily grown variety, and which, on account of its flowers, is now the principal forcing sort. This does splendidly in water, like the Chinese Sacred Lillies. Price, postpaid: Each 4c, dozen 35c; 100 \$1.75, by express, not prepaid.

Grand Soleil d'or. Does best in water. A charming rich yellow flower, with deep reddish cup. Price, postpaid: Each 6c, dozen 60c; 100 \$3.00, by express, not prepaid.

Chinese Sacred Lillies

This variety of Polyanthus Narcissus is the Sacred Lily, or Joss Flower, of the Chinese. The flowers are produced very freely, and are clear white with yellow cups. The culture is simple. Put an inch or two of sand or gravel in the bottom of any bowl-shaped dish, then set the bulbs and fill the dish with sufficient gravel or small stones to keep them from tipping over. The dish can then be filled with water and set in a cool, dark room until the bulbs are well rooted, after which they may be brought to the light and kept in any ordinary living-room. Price, postpaid: Each 15c, dozen \$1.50. Original basket containing 30 bulbs, \$2.50, by express, not prepaid.



Snowdrops

The charming Snowdrop is the first of all flowers to herald the approach of spring. It can frequently be seen in bloom when the ground is white with snow, as it takes every advantage, and hastens to display its graceful snow-white bells before the winter has disappeared.

Elves' Giant. An exceedingly large and beautiful single variety; flowers snow-white, with emerald green tube. Price, postpaid: Dozen 20c, 100 \$1.00.

Spanish Iris

These have appropriately been called "the Orchids of the Hardy Flower Garden," some of the choicer orchids being their only rivals. When cut they last in good condition for a week or more. They are of the simplest culture, succeeding in almost any soil or position. The bulbs should be planted 2 to 3 inches deep and 6 inches apart, early enough in the autumn to allow them to make some growth before hard frost comes.

Assorted varieties. Price, postpaid: Dozen 20c, 100 \$1.25.

Mourning Iris

In that wonderful combination of form and coloring of the rare sweet flower we call the Iris (the eye of heaven) there is none so peculiarly beautiful as I. Susiana.

1. Susianna. Price postpaid: Dozen 15c, 100 \$1.25.

Earthenware Flower Pots

6-inch, 10c each	dozen \$0.90
8-inch 15c each	dozen 1.25
10-inch, 25c each	dozen 2.25
12-inch, 40c each	dozen 4.00
14-inch, 50c each	dozen 5.50

Get special prices on large amount.

Hyacinth Glasses

Especially for water cultures and forcing of hyacinths.

Single glass	\$..20
Dozen	1.75

FLOWER SEED For Fall Planting

Sweet Peas

Sweet Peas. (Willet's Special Mixed). The very best mixture possible to obtain. Pkt. 5c, and 10c, ¼ lb. 15c, lb. 50c.

Sweet Peas. Straight varieties which are specially selected according to results they have given after careful testing. **Emily Henderson** (early white); **Blanche Burpee** (extra large white); **Blanch Ferry** (pink and white); **Modesty** (delicate pink); **Apple Blossom** (bright pink); **Catherine Tracy** (pink, light at edges); **King Edward** (scarlet); **Capt. of the Blues** (bright blue and purple); **Countess Randor** (light blue and lavender); **Emily Eckford** (delicate lavender); **Black Night** (dark maroon); **Hon. Mrs. Kenyon** (primrose yellow); **America** (striped white and pink). All above Sweet Peas priced at oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 75c.

Nasturtiums

Dwarf and Tall. Nasturtiums planted during August and September will give an abundance of bloom until frost. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Pansies

The world's favorite perennial. For best results sow in September to November.

Willet's Choice Mixed. Pkt. 25c, 3 pkts. 50c, 8 pkts. \$1.00.

Extra Choice Mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, 8 pkts. 50c.

Other Fall Flower Seeds

Perennials and Biennials; hardy, outdoor plantings.

Alyssum—Little plants; pretty for vases. Pkt. 5c.

Carnation—1 to 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

Shasta Daisy—Perennia; very handsome; large flowers; good keepers. Pkt. 10c.

Dianthus or **Pinks**—2 feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Forget-Me-Nots—Perennials for border; 6 to 10 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Fox Glove (*Digitalis*)—Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c.

GaiMardia—Bouquets, or house decoration; 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Hollyhock—Majestic, hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c.

Phlox (*Flame Flower*)—Brilliant summer flowering. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet William—(*Dianthus B.*)—Hardy Perennial; 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

Hardy Annuals for outdoor fall planting.

Ageratum—Blossoms all summer; 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Astor Victoria—18 inches high. Pkt. 5c.

Calendula (*Pot Marigold*)—1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

Calliopsis—2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Candytuft—For edges; 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

Cockscomb—Border and for pots. Pkt. 10c.

Larkspur—Hardy; showy. Pkt. 5c.

Marigold—Tall, Hardy; 1 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Mignonette—Fragrant. Pkt. 5c.

Poppy—Many colors; 3 to 5 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Verbena—Pkt. 5c.

Wallflower—Pkt. 5c.

Zinnia—Resembles Dahlias. Pkt. 5c.



Willet's Insecticides, Germicides, Spray Pumps, Etc.

Peach Tree Spraying

For San Jose Scale.—Spray in late winter, "B. T. S." 12 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or the factory made lime sulphur solution, one to eight. When necessary make second spraying just before buds show pink.

Hot Lime Sulphur Wash. For peach tree spraying against San Jose Scale. The formula is 50 gallons of water, 16 pounds sulphur, 21 pounds unslacked lime.

Flour Sulphur. (Best grade.) 100 pounds 4c, 500 pounds, 3½c.

Fresh Lime. (Rose brand). 1 bbl. \$1.15; 5 bbls. \$1.10 per barrel.

"B. T. S." Spray. A dry substitute for lime Sulphur Solution. An absolute substitute. Greatest discovery as yet for dormant spraying as against San Jose Scale and East India Scale. A soluble crystalline powder product. Saves 75 per cent freight (320 pounds R. T. S. equivalent to 1,225 pounds of Lime Sulphur Solution), saves leakage, hauling and handling.

Directions.—Mix 12 pounds of B. T. S. in 50 gallons of water and spray.

Rate of Dilution. For dormant spraying to control scale, etc., use 12 pounds of B. T. S. to 50 gallons of water. Price F. O. B. Baltimore: Bbls., 300 pounds, 6½c per pound; 100 pound kegs, 6¼c per pound; 50 pound kegs, 7½c per pound; 25 pound kegs, 8¾c per pound. Price F. O. B. Augusta, add 1c per pound to the above price.

Orchard Brand Cold Lime Sulphur Wash. This preparation is already prepared. Use for bad case scale one gallon solution to seven gallons water; mild case one to eight; and as preventative, one to nine. Spray 1½ to 2½ gallons mixture per tree.

Price: f. o. b. Fort Valley, Ga.: Half bbl., 18c per gal.; bbl., 15½c per gal.

Price: f. o. b. Augusta: 1 gallon can, 65c; 5 gallon can, \$2.50; 10 gallon can, \$4.50; half bbl., 22c per gallon; bbl., 20c per gallon.

Get special prices on car lots (60 bbls.) delivered.

Bisulphide of Carbon. One pound saves ½ ton of seed. For weevils and any insects in grain that is to be stored away. One pound for 70 bushels. Use in corn crib, in keeping corn, 1 pound to 80 bushels of corn. Price: 1 lb. 35c, 5-lb. cans \$1.25.

Spray Machines

We are agents for Gould's Sprays, carry a full line in stock, also parts for repairs and nozzles any style. Write us, if interested, for catalog and prices on large outfits.

Gould's Monarch Spray No. 1506. An excellent pump for whitewashing and painting, as well as spraying.

Complete 2-in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta \$20.75

Complete 2½-in. cylinder, f. o. b. Augusta 24.75

Gould's Pomona Spray No. 1100. Powerful spray.

Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. 12.10

Complete with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. 15.10

Gould's Fruitall No. 1188.

Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. 7.00

Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. 10.00

Gould's Spray Tank No. 1350.

Complete f. o. b. Augusta. 22.75

Gould's Barrel Cart No. 1133. Constructed so as to carry any size barrel.

Early Winningstandt. A standard cone-

Gould's Bucket Spray No. 561½. A well-built durable bucket spray easily operated. Price complete with 3 ft. lead. 5.15

Gould's Bucket Spray No. 1129.
Price complete with 3 ft. lead. 3.75

Gould's Extension Rods No. 1437.
Complete brass lined 2.50

Deming's No. 659. Used largely for spraying cattle.
Complete with 10 ft. lead and nozzle. \$5.00

Auto Spray Pumps. "Brown's Knapsack," the best knapsack compressed air sprayer known. Convenient and easy to operate.
Galvanized Iron, each \$5.00
Brass, each 7.25

Lowell's Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer. The latest and most improved sprayer for small orchards, gardens and truckers.
Price, each, complete \$5.50

Success Whitewash Sprayer Machine. Deeming's Universal, the only small spray pump we know that can be used successfully for both spraying and whitewashing. Six pumps in one.

Price, Galvanized Iron, complete. \$ 8.00
Price, Brass, complete 10.50

The Standard Spray Pump. The latest thing in the Spray Pump world. For small orchards, truck or to use as a bucket pump, it has no equal.

Price, complete with hose \$5.00
Galvanized Knapsack attachment. 3.00
Potato attachment 1.00
Veterinary hard rubber nozzle attachment .50

Hand Sprayers

Everyone knows the uses of a small hand sprayer, and no home should be without one. We carry a complete line—one of the best assortments we can possibly find.

Lowell's No. 112 Hand Sprayer \$0.50

Lowell's No. 101 Glass Tank Hand Sprayer \$.75

This sprayer has a glass tank that is easy to remove and clean, and any kind of liquid can be used and no damage to the tank.

Lowell's No. 115 Continuous Hand Sprayer.
Each \$0.75
The best hand sprayer known.

Lowell's No. 108 Dust Blower.
Each \$0.75
Nothing is better for spraying lice powders and dry insecticides.

Contagion Rat Death

A germ fed on bread gives rat or mouse eating it (and no other animal) a contagious disease fatal in ten days and which he spreads to the whole tribe. The rat is mummified and is odorless when dead. One box 50c, postpaid.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Manufacturers

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG REMEDIES

CARTWRIGHT'S BLACK TONGUE REMEDY

Black Tongue and Hook-Worm in Dogs

More Dogs in the South die of hook-worm than of distemper. Oftentimes three out of four are infected. An attendant or consequent disease is Black Tongue—usually fatal.

CARTWRIGHT'S BLACK TONGUE REMEDY is indicated for Hook-worm and Black Tongue. Had this Remedy been known sooner it would have saved tens and tens of thousands of valuable Dogs' lives—Dogs heretofore treated so ineffectually and ignorantly, or killed for supposed rabies. This disease (both treated as one and the same, Black Tongue and Hook-worm) is not contagious, and is mostly found in sandy sections of the South. The excrement of an infected Dog will cause soil pollution in a wide territory—these feces containing thousands of eggs and embryos ready to attach to and so infect every passing dog.

BLACK TONGUE SYMPTOMS—Hook-worm can only be determined (except through evidences of lowered vitality) by microscopical examination of excrement. Black Tongue symptoms are: Paleness of tongue and mouth, which finally becomes black, abnormal appetite for the eating of dirt and clay, cough and vomiting, dribbling of thick and ropy saliva, champing of jaws (most cases of supposed rabies are simply Black Tongue), sore mouth, loss of appetite and inability to swallow, breath vomits and excrements of bloody mucus and bile offensive, skin hide-bound, weakness of legs and hind-quarters, and great weakness which increases up to death.

DIRECTIONS—Keep up the Dog and starve him as to food for twenty-four hours—say breakfast, dinner and supper, then at 8 P. M. give two teaspoonfuls, level measure and not heaping, of the salts in the box—dissolving same in water and pouring down the throat. Early next morning give from the box one capsule of Cartwright's Black Tongue Capsules; follow two hours later with another capsule, and two hours later with another or third capsule. At 5 P. M. repeat salts—giving two teaspoonfuls level and not heaping full. After second dose salts has acted, begin feeding and stimulation with bread and other feeds. On the day following begin with Cartwright's Dog Tonic Pills, giving one pill three times a day for ten days. If at the end of the ten days the Dog is not greatly relieved, some repeat the above directions.

For PUPPIES, use half dosage: 1 teaspoonful (level measure) salts, and capsule cut in half and pill cut in half.

Price, \$1.00—Postpaid.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG MANGE REMEDY

(IN POWDER FORM)

This is the only specific remedy for Dog Mange and skin diseases on Dogs or Cattle, as made in America in powder form and which can be mailed. This remedy is easily used: it is quite painless to the animal, and always effects a cure. We guarantee a cure or refund money. This is the best eradicator for fleas and lice and other animal insects as found on the market. It is not the least injurious to the skin or hair. Read the directions, and read the below endorsement. We also put up this preparation in liquid form in pint bottles.

Price on Dry and Liquid—One package, 50c. Dry form we will mail postpaid to you for 55 cents.

Directions for Powder Form—Take four ounces, or one-fourth of this package, and mix with one gallon and one pint of water; when dissolved, rub well into the skin of the dog with a cloth, or for a heavily coated dog a brush is better. An application every other day for possibly five times or less will effect a positive cure.

ENDORSEMENT OF CART- WRIGHT'S DOG MANGE REMEDY

The Augusta Chronicle, May 16, 1915, in speaking of 500 dogs impounded at the city stables, states that the mangy dogs were all completely cured by Impounder A. B. Arnold (who used Cartwright's Mange Cure.) Some dogs were nearly dead, having lost all of their hair, and were a solid tormenting red sore spot.

Mr. A. B. Arnold, and Dr. Sophia Davis of the Augusta Humane Society, have endorsed the remedy as being a quick, absolute specific, and quite painless remedy for the dog. This remedy at the pound proved just as complete a specific for fleas and lice on the other dogs, and for lice on mule legs.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG SOAP

The most valuable soap for the hair and skin and for dog cleanliness, and as against dog odors, of any soap known.

Price, 20 cents; postpaid, 25 cents.

W. A. GARRABRANT, Horticultural Publicity, K. C., Mo.



You Can Have a Tulip Bed Like This. (See Page 29)



Narcissus Paper White Grandiflora
Grown in Water. (See description Page 30)



**The Massive Spikes of the Hyacinth are
Deliciously Fragrant**

See description Page 29.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
Augusta, Ga.